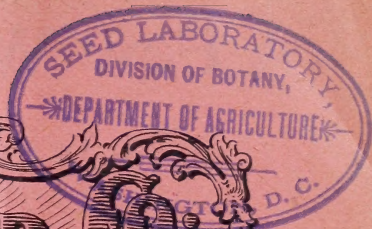


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Farmer Seed Co.

62.43



FARMER SEED CO.

FARMERS AND SEED GROWERS

OTTO KOZLOWSKI

MANAGER

FARIBAUT, MINN.

(Formerly CHICAGO, ILL.)

SPRING
1896



PERMANENT PASTURES AND MEADOWS

GRASS IS KING

More Grass—More Cattle;

More Cattle—More Manure;

But No Grass—No Cattle; No Manure; No Cattle;

But More Grass—More Cows; More Milk

More Manure—More Cattle;

More Grain—More Cattle;

A Few Words

To Our Old Friends and Patrons.

FARIBAULT, MINN., January 2, 1896.

Again we come to you, at the beginning of the new year, with our Annual Catalogue, wishing you all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

During the year just closed a large part of our country has suffered from a very severe and long continued drouth, while in another very large part a bountiful harvest has been secured, and in this new year just begun we all must prepare for seeding or planting again the coming spring, and in many cases, where the severe drought killed the new seeding of Grass or Clover, the work will all have to be done over again.

Grass is King! Since the dairy business is a very profitable branch of farming, it is necessary to provide for more and better grass and hay, as well as giving more attention to the cultivation of forage plants, and pay more attention to obtaining **permanent pastures and meadows**. To this important subject we pay a good deal attention, as all will see by this Catalogue, which we also named "Book on Permanent Pastures and Meadows," and all will find useful information and much help on this subject in this book. How well we have succeeded in our work, we ask a careful reading of pages 14, 15 and 16, which show the results obtained from a well selected mixture of Grasses and Clovers.

Although the growing of Grasses and Clovers, and the selection and preparation of well selected Clover-Grass Mixtures is our great specialty, we also give much attention to the growing of Seed Grain and other Seeds, and everybody can easily see that nobody has better facilities for growing and producing such superior grades and qualities of the best varieties of Seed Grain of all kinds, and Seed Potatoes, as we have. Everything is grown from carefully selected stock seed, on clean land, which is clean and free from weeds. But not only have we better facilities for producing and growing superior **northern grown** seeds of all kinds than any other seedsman in this country, but we are also prepared to handle all orders carefully and give prompt attention to them. Our ever increasing business is the best evidence of the quality of our seeds we send to our customers, as well as the way we handle the orders entrusted to us and treat our patrons.

When we removed from Chicago, in May, 1894, to our seed farms at Faribault, we built here a large warehouse, 70 feet long and 30 feet wide, with three floors, which gave us a floor space of 6,000 square feet and we thought then that we would have room to accomodate our business for two or three years to come, but to such an extent did our business grow during the year past that we were obliged to add more than 5,000 square feet for accomodating our trade this coming year. We are now prepared to handle all orders with promptness and dispatch, packing and shipping them promptly. No order is too small or none too large for us to fill to your entire satisfaction. We fill many orders from our brother farmers every year which amount to from \$25.00 to \$150.00 each, and in some instances from \$200.00 to \$350.00 each, which amounts are paid with the orders. This shows the confidence our friends place in the company as well as in our methods of doing business. We not only receive orders from our old patrons every year—one year more, another year less. We also receive orders from new patrons who have not yet dealt with us and receive this Catalogue. We can demonstrate that nobody can supply better

to command,

Farmer Seed Company.

O. Kozłowski, Manager.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ABOUT ORDERING.

IN sending and making out your order please use the order sheet and envelope we send with every catalogue, (if you want to use more, please write us for extra ones), **and the full Address, including the Name, Post-office, County and State** should be plainly written in every order sheet as well as in every letter sent to us, and no matter how often you have written us, please give your full address every time. We receive quite a number of orders with money enclosed every spring and a lot of letters during the year, where either the name, post-office, state or all three are omitted and as much as we would like to fill these orders or answer the letters, we cannot do so, and we fear the parties who sent these letters are very mad at us or calling us bad names because we do not send their goods or answer their letters, and are always sure it is our fault and never think for a moment that they are themselves to blame for the delay and trouble, therefore be sure and write your full address (name, post office and state) plainly in every letter or order.

Quick Shipment is our motto, and we work day and night during February, March and April to do this and our facilities for packing and shipping are such that within 24 hours (or 48 hours at the latest) after the order is received by us, it leaves our warehouse and is delivered either to the railroad, express office or post office. We notify our customers by postal card of the receipt of the order and shipment of the seeds ordered and for larger orders for Grass Seeds, Clover-Grass Mixtures, Seed Grain, etc., we send the shipping receipt also. As Potatoes cannot be sent during the extreme cold weather, these orders are acknowledged and shipped as soon as the weather moderates. If you have sent us an order and do not hear from us within a reasonable time, write us again.

With every order you send us please send the amount of the order. Money can safely be sent by any of the methods mentioned below and we are responsible for any amount sent us in this way. Should you wish to know something about our responsibility, then please write to the Postmaster here or the Express Agent or to any of our three banks (The First National, Citizens' National or Security Bank).

How to Send Money. Money can safely be sent either by **Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft** on Chicago or New York, **Express Money Order** or in a **Registered Letter**. We are responsible for all money sent us in this way. Please send postage stamps only for amounts less than one dollar if possible, and we prefer the one cent stamps during January and February, after that two, five or ten cent stamps. Be careful not to moisten them. Letters, also, will often get damp, causing the stamps to stick together, resulting in the destruction of the stamps and the order. This occurs frequently.

Our Prices. We have reduced our prices on all lines in our catalogue owing to the "hard times" and low prices at which all products are selling, but we strictly maintain the quality of our seeds and send the same large and well filled packages for three cents that we did for five cents, and our prices on Grass and Field Seeds are also reduced considerable while the quality is always the best. We wish here to call your attention to consider for a moment what it all means to buy your seeds direct from the farmers and seed growers instead of sending to city seedsmen who know but little about farming. For years we have done one thing and aimed to do it better every day, and that is to grow the best seeds and to please our customers. Is our experience thus gained worth anything to you? Then buy your seeds direct from the farmers and seed growers and send your orders direct to us this spring. We are determined to grow and distribute nothing but the very best seeds that it is possible to produce, and to do business so as to give our customers complete satisfaction and the thousands of complimentary letters we annually receive testify that the crops raised from our Grasses, Clovers and Clover-Grass Mixtures as well as other farm seeds give satisfaction and that the quality of our seeds is the best that can be obtained. The prices on everything are plainly given in the catalogue, (except on a few kinds of seed like Timothy and Clover) and it is easy to make out the order. If you intend to use large quantities of either Grass Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes or Garden Seeds, please write us the varieties and the quantities you desire of each and we will quote you special prices.

About Shipping. Customers will do well to leave the way of **how** to ship to us and we will use our best judgment in sending the order via the quickest and cheapest way, and think that with our experience gained by shipping so many thousands of orders yearly, we can do well for you. We send all heavy or bulky seeds like Grass Seeds, Clover Grass Mixtures, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes and other heavy Farm Seeds by freight and charges are paid when taken from the depot. When pecks or pounds of these seeds are ordered sent by express, charges are paid when seed is taken from the express office. Please see what we say in the Garden Seed Department, beginning with page 43. Large orders for garden seeds can safely be sent by freight and to good advantage, as we pack them securely.

Order Early. If it is just as convenient, we would advise you to order early; you will then be sure to have your seeds when wanted. During March and April is the heaviest rush and while we at all times endeavor to fill orders promptly and accurately and are determined to please our customers, it will accommodate us greatly to receive your order as early as possible. It will also insure greater accuracy and better service.

DESCRIPTIONS OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF NATURAL GRASSES.

On this and the following pages we illustrate and describe the most important varieties of the natural grasses and clovers, such as have proved the most valuable in this country and are adapted for different soils, climates and conditions, for either permanent pastures and meadows. From these descriptions every one of our brother farmers is enabled to select such varieties as are likely to be best adapted for his soil or suit his purpose best; but we have, guided by our own experience as well as by those of our old customers everywhere, selected these grasses and clovers for our clover-grass mixtures, (see pages 17, 18, 19 and 20) which are composed of such varieties as have proven to succeed best on the soil for which we recommend them as well as being best adapted for either pastures or meadows, and it is a very easy matter to select the clover-grass mixture best suited to one's soil or purpose as we have arranged them on these pages.

We also wish to call your attention to the letters from our brother farmers found on a few pages of this book, and what they have to say about the results obtained with our clover-grass mixtures and what they think of them.

Should anyone fail to find the particular clover-grass mixture best adapted for his soil in this book, we should be pleased to correspond with you and suggest something that is best adapted and is likely to give the best results.



1. MEADOW FESCUE.

Festuca pratensis.

One of the best and most valuable of natural grasses, also known as "Randall's grass," and "ever-green grass." Although it succeeds well in almost all soils, it does best on moist land. It is particularly valuable as a pasturage grass, being one of the earliest in the spring and the latest in the fall. It is very nutritious and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, and very fattening. It is very hardy, never grows in tufts, and being tender and succulent, makes excellent hay. Is a perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, flowering in June and July. One ounce of the seed contains 20-200 kernels.



2. MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Alopecurus pratensis.

Although this grass closely resembles timothy, but flowering so much earlier, the flower spike being more slender, soft and shorter, it need not be mistaken for timothy. Its highest state of perfection is attained in moist, rich and strong land, although it thrives on all soils, excepting gravels and dry sands. For permanent pasture it is very valuable, being of early and rapid growth and endures close cropping. It is remarkable for the large quantity of leaf it produces, both for early and late fodder; forms a luxuriant aftermath and quickly revives after a long drought. Is a perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, flowers in May and June. One ounce of the seed contains 55,000 kernels.

For Prices see the price list of Grass and Clover Seed on page 12.

See the Special Offer on page 18 about the Chicago Seeder. Nothing is so well adapted for sowing Grass Seed or Grain, Flax, etc.



3. TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Avena Elatior.

Is a most valuable grass for either hay or permanent pasture; is very luxuriant in growth, stools well, withstands drought, is very hardy and produces abundance of early and late foliage which is highly relished by cattle. After being mown it produces a very thick aftermath. It thrives on all kinds of soil except dry sands and very wet land, but succeeds best in deep, rich sandy soils. It is well adapted to grow with orchard grass for hay or soiling, both are tall and come on well together, to cut early and frequently, and also for late pasturing. The Tall meadow oat grass stools well and fills up the interstices between the tufty orchard grass, which grows in bunches. Is a perennial; 3 to 5 feet high, flowering in May and June. 1 ounce of the seed contains 12,500 kernels.



For prices,
see
Price List
on
page 12.

4. TALL FESCUE.

Festuca Elatior.

This valuable grass is found throughout Europe and also in this country, where it is highly valued for permanent meadows. Though coarse and robust in habit, it makes a very good quality of hay, which is very nutritious and greedily eaten by all stock. Being also very productive, giving larger quantities of hay than many other grasses, it should be included in all mixtures for permanent meadows for moist and strong soils. It is also a good pasture grass and in Virginia it furnishes cattle good grazing in midwinter. Not being affected by overflowing and naturally adapted for low lands where the soil is moist and strong, this is one of the best grasses to sow in marshes or places which are often under water. It is a perennial; 3 to 5 feet high, flowering in June and July. 1 ounce of the seed contains 11,000 kernels.

Read what our patrons in all parts of the country, who have tried our Clover-Grass Mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows, say about it on a few pages of this book. Try one acre this spring; the cost is but small, nothing when compared with the benefit to be derived. You will not regret it.



5. ORCHARD GRASS.

Dactylis Glomerata.

One of our native and most widely known of all the grasses. On account of its earliness and quick growth it is of exceptional value for permanent pastures. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall, is quick to recover from close cropping, even thrives better the more it is cropped, and is heartily relished by all kinds of stock. It should not be sown alone, as it grows in tufts, but in a mixture with other grasses it should be included, so as to get a close and even sod. For permanent meadows it is well adapted to sow with Meadow Foxtail and Tall Meadow Oat, these are all early and come on well together, flowering about the time of red clover, which can be included; but it should not be sown with Timothy as it blossoms about 3 weeks earlier. Orchard grass, like all the natural grasses, should be cut about the time of flowering, or the hay becomes hard and loses its nutritious qualities; although it grows on all land, it thrives best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. It will stand drought, keeping green and growing when other grasses are dried up, and being very hardy is of especial value for our northern states, where it don't winter kill. Indeed it has recently been found in Alaska. It is a perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, flowering in May and June. 1 ounce of the seed contains 30,000 kernels.



6. HARD FESCUE.

Festuca Duriuscula.

It is one of the smaller fescues and of great value on account of its hardiness and drought resisting qualities, therefore being well adapted for dry hill side pastures and uplands, preferring to grow on light sandy soils. It is well liked by all kinds of stock and its presence in hay indicates a superior quality. After being mown it produces a large quantity of food. It is a hardy perennial; 2 to 3 feet high, flowering in June. 1 ounce of the seed contains 26,000 kernels.

For prices see Price List of Grass and Clover Seeds on Page 12

Italian Rye-Grass and English Rye-Grass are two of the most valuable Grasses and the most widely known varieties. In order to introduce them more generally we have made our price on them very low. See general price list on page 12.



7. ITALIAN RYE-GRASS.

Lolium italicum.

A well-known variety of our natural grasses, being unequalled for producing an abundance of nutritious feed. It is remarkable for its quick growth and of especial value to sow in clover fields or in places where the clover has winter killed, it will then mature and ripen together with the clover when sowed early enough in the spring. On our trial field we sowed a two-acre field with Italian Rye grass and Crimson clover the middle of April, which was ready to cut by the middle of July and yielded then $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay per acre, the aftermath was fully as heavy. Being very early and on account of the quick successive growth when closely cropped, it is well adapted for pastures, but being not a perennial although living 3 to 5 years, and giving the heaviest yields in the first and next 2 and 3 years after sowing, it is of great value for alternate husbandry. It grows on almost any soil, but thrives best on rich, moist land. Where the ground is favorable, and especially if irrigated, it produces immense crops, being cut 4 or 5 times and yielding as high as $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons dry hay per acre. It is 2 to 4 feet high, flowering in June. One ounce of seed contains 19,000 kernels.



8. ENGLISH RYE-GRASS.

Lolium perenne.

A very valuable and well-known variety, especially for permanent pastures. It will endure close cropping and grow up in a short time after being cut and produce an abundance of fine foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season; consequently it is also well adapted for lawn mixtures. It grows well on almost any land, but prefers strong, rich soils, where it gives the heaviest yields. It resists drought and is also very hardy, succeeding well in our north-western states. It is equally well adapted for permanent meadows, where it furnishes large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. It is a perennial, 2 to 3½ feet high, flowering in June. One ounce of seed contains 14,500 kernels.

9. WATER SPEAR GRASS.—*Glyceria aquatica.*

A variety which prefers low and wet soils, therefore of great value for land which is often overflowed or under water, and where other grasses don't succeed or being drowned out. Although it grows coarse and robust, it gives large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. It is perennial, 4 to 5 feet high, flowering in July. One ounce of seed contains 12,500 kernels.

10. FLOATING MEADOW GRASS.—*Glyceria fluitans.*

Like No. 9, this variety is invaluable for improving low and wet meadows or marshes, it succeeds best on moist, wet land which is often under water, it will even grow in or under water. These two varieties are indispensable for meadows in wet and low places or along streams and should be sown in a mixture with Fowl Meadow (No. 12) and Rough Stalked Meadow (No. 11), these latter two varieties being very fine and tender, and not so high, this mixture makes an excellent quality of fine hay. Floating Meadow is a perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, flowering in July. One ounce contains 12,000 kernels.

11. ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS.—*Poa trivialis.*

This is a very valuable and most excellent variety, either for permanent pastures or meadows. It succeeds best on meadows with deep, rich soil, and should be sown in a mixture with Nos. 9 and 10, as suggested above. Cows and cattle show a marked partiality for it, and it ranks very high for its nutritive qualities. It is a very hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, flowering in July. One ounce of seed contains 150,000 kernels.

TO-DAY.—While you are reading this just make out a list of such seeds as you desire from this catalogue and mail it to us on your first trip to the post-office. You will feel better to have them early and ready to sow just as soon as soil and weather permits.—It don't pay to be late.

For prices see Price List of Grass and Clover Seeds on page 12.



12. Red Top.—*Agrostis vulgaris*.

A well-known and valuable pasture grass; also excellent for hay. It grows almost anywhere, but in a moist, rich soil it reaches its highest state of perfection. Is well adapted for top seeding on marshes or low ground in old meadows, and should be sown together with Tall Fescue, Floating Meadow and Water Spear Grass for this purpose, when the fine Red Top makes a valuable undergrass among these other tall-growing varieties, adding greatly to the bulk and fineness of the hay secured from such meadows, as well as helping to make a firm and close sod. For a pasture, Red Top should be fed close, as cattle do not like it when it grows up to seed. In meadows it should be cut at the right time or it soon becomes hard and woody.

dwarf habit; it is one of our most valuable grasses for permanent pastures. It is a very hardy perennial, 18 to 24 inches high, flowering in June and July. One ounce of the seed contains 280,000 kernels.

15. FANCY RED TOP.

This is the same as No. 17, only the seed is free from chaff and husks, and much higher priced.

16. MEADOW SOFT GRASS.—*Holcus lanatus*.

This variety is also known as Velvet Grass, Yorkshire Fog and Velvet Mesquite Grass. Although not of high feeding value, it is very valuable for low, soft and spongy places, where other grasses don't succeed. It grows equally well on light, dry land and seems to be of especial value for the South. Dr. Phares says: "It has been introduced into Texas and grows much larger than in the Eastern States or England; and it seems to be more valuable and greatly improved here. It grows 2 to 4 feet high in the South." It is very productive; a hardy perennial, 18 to 20 inches high, flowering in June.

17. RHODE ISLAND BENT.—*Agrostis canina*.

For permanent pastures this is very valuable, but it is more desirable for lawn purposes. It will make beautiful, close, fine sod upon quite sterile soil. It is a very hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in June and July.

18. WOOD MEADOW GRASS.—*Poa nemoralis*.

This grass is invaluable for wood pastures or shaded ground, and should be included in all mixtures for permanent pastures, especially in shady places; it is relished by all kinds of stock, cattle showing a marked partiality for its fine, succulent and very nutritive herbage. It grows on almost any soil, succeeding best in moist, shady places, being remarkable for its quick, successive growth when closely cropped. For lawns overshadowed by trees it is particularly valuable, and it produces a very thick growth and a nice, even sod. It is a hardy perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high, flowering in June. One ounce of the seed contains 150,000 kernels.

19. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—*Poa pratensis*.

A variety also called June Grass, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Green Meadow Grass and Spear Grass. Very valuable and exceedingly popular in some sections of the country as a pasture grass. It is very productive and unusually early in spring, furnishing delicious food throughout the season for all kinds of stock. It is not easily affected by drought or frost, is suited to any variety of soils, succeeding best on a moist, rich meadow. For permanent pastures it is particularly valuable, being of dwarf growth, therefore not so well suited for meadows. It is a hardy perennial, 10 to 15 inches high, flowering in June. One ounce of the seed contains 150,000 kernels.

For prices, see Price List on page 12.



13. Fowl Meadow Grass.—*Poa serotina*.

A native grass found in the eastern half of the Northern States, and highly approved of for permanent pastures and meadows. It prefers low and moist lands and succeeds well in wet meadows, or low places along streams liable to occasional overflow. It is a perennial, 18 to 24 inches high, flowers in July and August.

14. Creeping Bent.—*Agrostis stolonifera*.

This variety is especially valuable as a pasture grass and best adapted for low and moist situations. It starts early and holds out very late in autumn, affording herbage in early spring and late fall, before other grasses have commenced or have stopped growing. It prefers deep, rich and moist soils, being very deep rooted, of quick, successive growth when cropped close, and of

21. Crested Dogstail.

Cynosorus Cristatus.



For permanent pastures, especially on high land and hard dry soils and hills, this grass is invaluable. It produces an abundance of foliage, is very hardy and but little affected by extreme drought or cold weather. It is tender and nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. On account of its ever-green foliage and thick and close growing habit it is of particular value in a lawn mixture. It is a hardy perennial, 1-1½ feet high, flowering in June. One ounce of the seed contains 35,000 kernels.

23. Red Fescue.

Festuca Rubra.

Like No. 21 (Crested Dogstail), No. 22 (Sheeps Fescue), and No. 6 (Hard Fescue), this variety is invaluable for meadows or pastures on dry, hard or sandy soils. They all endure severe droughts. The roots penetrate so deep in the ground that they remain fresh and green when other varieties are apparently dried up. Although adapted for dry upland pastures, on meadows with a deep, rich, sandy loam, it turns shes an average bulk of fine hay of good quality. It is a very hardy perennial, 1 to 2½ feet high, flowering in June. One ounce of the seed contains 32,000 kernels.

24. Rescue Grass.

Bromus unioloides.

A most valuable and native grass of the South, and highly valued where it is known. If grazed closely or mowed frequently the roots will live several years like a perennial. It is also known as "Schrader's Bromo Grass," "Australian Oats," etc. It makes the best growth during the cooler months, but it resists heat and drought to a remarkable degree. Although it will thrive on any kind of land, it will do best on rich and somewhat damp soil, where it grows 3 feet high and more, with a large proportion of leaves, which are tender, sweet and nutritious, and which are renewed very quickly after being eaten down. If used for making hay, it will give a good cutting in February and another in April, and the third crop will make sufficient seed to stock the field for next year or can be used for good pasture. The seed is usually sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre and either by itself or together with other grasses or clovers.

We cannot help asking all of our brother farmers, in the Southern States especially, to give this valuable grass at least a trial this year, for it is only to your advantage.

22. Sheeps Fescue.

Festuca ovina.



This variety prefers to grow on light, sandy soil and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted and not affected by extreme drought. Sheep are especially fond of it, and in mixtures for permanent pastures on dry uplands, particularly if used for sheep grazing, it should be included, as it is highly relished by them, being one of the sweetest grasses and very nutritious. On account of its fine foliage and compact growth it is very desirable for lawn purposes. It is a hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in June and July. One ounce of the seed contains 65,000 kernels.

25. Johnson Grass.

Sorghum halpense.

For the Southern States this grass is of particular value. Dr. Phares says: "During a long drought in Mississippi, this grass was mown three times, and on the first of October, when from 8 to 12 inches high, the cattle were turned in it and there remained feeding and fattening on its abundant, rich, rapidly growing foliage until the last of December." It is a perennial, the roots penetrate the ground in every direction and each joint may send up a stem; these are 3 to 6 feet high. All kinds of stock are fond of it. It will stand great heat and severe drought, but should be sown alone, on well prepared ground, at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre.

26. Yellow Oat Grass.

Avena flavescens.

This variety is particularly well adapted for dry pastures or meadows, but should be sown in a mixture with other grasses, adapted for light and dry soils, like Nos. 21, 22, 23, etc. It is very early and greedily eaten by cattle, and also makes nice hay, producing a very large aftermath. It is a perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in June. One ounce of the seed contains 90,000 kernels.

27. Sweet Vernal.

Anthoxantum odoratum.

Although this variety does not rank as high as some others for nutritive qualities, yet it is very valuable on account of its delicious perfumes, and when included in hay, its aroma is imparted to the other grasses, enhancing the value of the hay, and making it relished by the stock. The odor is more distinguishable when the grass is drying or dried. It is a perennial, 1 to 1½ feet high, flowering in May and June. One ounce of the seed contains 62,000 kernels.

ON PAGE 22

We described the most valuable grasses for either cold and dry or dry and warm countries.

DO NOT FAIL

To Read the Letters from our Brother Farmers who Have Sown Our Seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures.

They are not "Manufactured Testimonials," as a certain Seed Company makes them to suit themselves.

For prices see Price List of Grass and Clover Seeds on page 12.

8 OUR MINNESOTA GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

28 OUR MINNESOTA TIMOTHY. Although Timothy is so well known that it needs no description, we wish to call the attention of our brother farmers to one thing and that is the great difference between Timothy Seed grown for seed only on rich bottom land which is clean and free from all weeds and Timothy seed offered by seed dealers who are supplied by the commission houses from large cities like Chicago, which buy up everything that is offered. While our Minnesota Timothy, having the great advantage of being northern grown for seed only, is clean and free from obnoxious weeds such as Russian Thistle, Canada Thistle, etc. You can never tell what such Timothy seed may contain which is shipped to such central markets like Chicago, from all sections of the country where weeds may grow abundantly and then from there it is distributed by dealers in seeds all over the country and if you should happen to get such a lot you can then spend many years fighting weeds. In order to illustrate the quality of the seed offered and sold in large markets we bring here a few extracts from the Chicago Trade Bulletin, showing what kind of seed is received and sold there:

November 2.—High grade to choice seed scarce and firm. Cash market quotable over a range of \$2 to \$4 per 100 pounds, (or 90 cents to \$1.80 per bu.)

November 4.—Choice to fancy seed scarce and quotable at \$3.60 to \$4 per 100 pounds, (or \$1.62 to \$1.80 per bushel.)

November 8.—Cash offerings were made up of small lots mainly, usually poor. A good deal was full of fireweed seed. Good seed wanted and firm. Cash market quotable at \$2 to \$4 per 100 pounds.

November 12.—Cash offerings were of small lots more or less mixed with fireweed seed.

November 13.—Trade confined to the sale of small lots of fair to good quality. These sales were at \$1.50 to \$3.30 per 100 pounds, (or 67 cts. to \$1.49 per bushel). Market dull and easy for all but high grades, these would sell but were not offered. Fair to good quality about \$3.20 to \$3.40 per 100 lbs., (or \$1.44 to \$1.53 per bu.) and choice to fine, pure and good color, \$3.60 to \$4 per 100 pounds, (or \$1.62 to \$1.80 per bushel.)

Note the wide range in price, from 67 cents per bushel to \$1.80 per bushel.

These few extracts from the largest seed market will show the quality of the seed sent and sold there and we call your special attention to the great difference in the price and the statements that good seed is scarce and wanted but not obtainable, now is it any wonder that much of this low grade seed will be sold for almost any price throughout the country next spring and many a farmer will think that he has a genuine bargain in getting his timothy seed so cheap.

Here is what a few Wisconsin farmers say about the quality of our timothy and clover seed:

Mr. J. N. Bye, Little Falls, Wis., writes us on Dec. 5th, 1895: "Clover and Timothy Seed bought from you was fine, and there was no wild mustard in it as there was in seed bought here in Wisconsin."

Mr. C. P. Diemann of Waukesha, Wis., who ordered about 1,000 pounds of our Minnesota grown Timothy last fall, wrote us on Sept. 17, 1895: "The Timothy Seed sent me is first class, pure and clean, and by this time most of it is growing. Seed I had sent this spring from a dealer in our state (Wisconsin) contained so many foul seeds that I had to send it back."

Mr. F. Gehler, of Canton, Wis., who sent us a large order last spring writes us that the seed is of finer quality and cleaner than ever before obtained from seed dealers in Wisconsin. These few expressions will show the quality of seed sent out by seed dealers in Wisconsin, who claim to be seed growers and have pure seed. We have many such letters and from other states which we cannot print here for want of space.

Price of our MINNESOTA GROWN TIMOTHY. Peck, 55 cts.; bu., \$1.90; 2½ bu., \$4.65; 100 lbs., \$4.15; sacks, 15 cents each.

COMMON TIMOTHY. We make two grades and in our Common Timothy we offer a grade as is usually sold by dealers. Peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu., \$4.40; 100 lbs., \$3.90; sacks 15 cents each.



29 RED OR JUNE CLOVER. Every farmer is familiar with it, Clover being the foundation of all farming. Good clover sod plowed under gives the best and biggest yields of corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, etc.

Our Minnesota grown clover is so well known for its hardiness, strong and healthy growth, stooling qualities and large yield of leaves, and the nice dark color of the seed that even seed dealers buy large quantities from us at 15 to 25 per cent. above the market price and then use it to grade up their common light colored clover. We ask our brother farmers why do you not buy the best seed direct from us and then be sure to have genuine, hardy, northern grown seed? It costs but little more. Good seed is scarce this year as the following extract from the Chicago Trade Bulletin of November 2, 1895 shows: "An excellent quality of clover would sell readily, it is a rarity. A small lot of fancy seed was received. It sold up to \$7.20 per 100 pounds, (or \$4.32 per bu.) and was a good illustration of what fancy goods would do when the usual run of goods has been selling around \$3.40 per 100 lbs. (or \$3.84 per bu.) and low grade from \$4 to \$5 per 100 lbs. (or \$2.40 to \$3 per bu.)" This shows the quality of the seed which is obtained by dealers in seeds and we would here call your attention to what we said by the timothy regarding the difference in price between choice northern grown seed grown for seed only, and common seed, which also applies to the clover seed.

Price for our MINNESOTA GROWN CLOVER SEED. Peck, \$1.30; bu., \$5.00; 2½ bu., \$12.40; 100 lbs., \$8.25; sacks, 15 cents each.

COMMON CLOVER. Such as is usually sold by dealers in seeds. Peck, \$1.20; bu., \$4.75; 2½ bu., \$11.70; 100 lbs., \$7.80; sacks, 15 cents each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Please note, that owing to prices on clover and timothy varying a great deal and sometimes changing almost daily, we reserve the right to fill orders at the price quoted above as long as the market permits us to do so, but should the markets be higher or lower when your order is received we will send seed to the full value of money sent. Buyers of large quantities should write for firm and lowest prices before buying, which we quote by return mail.

**Alsike Clover.**

not so thick and woody as those of Red Clover. It is very sweet and fragrant and liked by bees.

Culture: The seed being very fine, six to eight pounds per acre only is needed, and it can be sown either by itself or in either winter or spring grain. It can be either cut for hay the same fall when sown with grain (as some of our customers have done in the very dry summer of 1894) or pastured a little. If sown by itself, a full crop of hay and fall pasture can be had same year. The seed is taken from the first mowing, if grown for the seed. It yields abundantly and is well adapted for either permanent pastures or meadows and also on lands liable to wash. The heads are round and flesh colored; it grows from 15 to 24 in. high.

Now, would you not like a clover that will grow on all kinds of soil, either wet or dry, withstand drought and dry weather, and will not winter-kill even in the hardest winters; does not need to be resown every year and can always be depended upon? If you do, try our Minnesota grown Alsike Clover, but be careful and get our true northern-grown seed or you may be disappointed with seed commonly sold by other dealers; we sell it for hardly any more than cheap commission seed is sold for, although our northern-grown Alsike is worth \$3.00 more per bushel.

Price of our Minnesota grown Alsike Clover: Lb., 15 cts.; peck, \$1.85; bu. (60 lbs.), \$6.85; 100 lbs., \$11.30, by express or freight not prepaid. By mail, prepaid, lb., 25 cts.; Pkt., 5 cts.

COMMON ALSYKE. Peck, \$1.55; bu., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00, by express or freight, not prepaid.

ALSYKE CLOVER and TIMOTHY MIXTURE. Alsike Clover and Timothy grown together in the right proportion makes good hay. One of our fields which we have sown this way for a hay crop we let go to seed, and find that it is very hard to separate the seed from each other, therefore we concluded to offer it as it is to our brother farmers at a much reduced price, and want you all to sow at least a few acres this coming spring for trial if nothing more. We know you will be just as pleased with the result as we are. The seed we offer contains about $\frac{1}{4}$ of Alsike Clover and $\frac{3}{4}$ Timothy, just the right proportion for sowing. Price, lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 85 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.35; sacks, 15 cts. each; by express or freight. Sow from 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

MAAMOTH RED CLOVER. Well known in many parts of the country and highly valued for its enormous yield and for reclaiming exhausted land. For hog pasture and as a hog fattener it has no equal and is far superior to the common Red or June Clover. Where permanent hog pastures are wanted our Minnesota-grown Mammoth Red Clover has given the best results, while for quick results in a hog pasture our Crimson clover has no equal. It is very permanent and does not freeze out as easily as the common Red Clover; for hay it is not so good, being too large, unless sown on very poor land. It is a great fertilizer to plow under green. Price, lb., 12 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bu., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$9.90; sacks, 15 cts. each. Prices on this clover are subject to market changes.

WHITE CLOVER.—*Trifolium repens*. Of particular value in mixtures for permanent pastures and lawns, and will grow in almost any kind of soil, except wet or very moist ground; being very hardy and of creeping habit, it will also prevent the ground from being washed by heavy rains. The seed is very fine and if sown by itself about five pounds are sufficient for one acre, but it is never sown alone but used mainly for sowing with other Grass seed, especially Blue Grass, to obtain permanent pastures. Price, lb., 25 cts.; peck, \$3.00; bu., \$11.50; sacks, 15 cts. each.

BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER.—*Mellilotus alba*. This is of little value except for the bee pasture; it is a tall shrubby plant with many white flowers of delicious fragrance, on which bees delight to feed. It will grow on poor soil and can there be sown and plowed under as a fertilizer. See price list on page 12 for price.

JAPAN CLOVER.—*Lespedeza striata*. Valuable in the South to grow on poor, worn-out fields as a fertilizer or for sheep pasture, being very nutritious. It withstands extreme drought, is a perennial of creeping habit much like White Clover. It is not hardy north of Virginia. See price list on page 12 for price.

YELLOW TREFOIL.—*Medicago lupulina*. On very light, dry or poor ground this variety is valuable for a sheep pasture, and can be sown alone or with other grasses. It grows rapidly and is very productive. See price list on page 12 for price.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—*Trifolium Incarnatum*.



We send
12 sample
packages
of Grass
Seeds for 10c.,
and 12 sample
packages
of Grain
for 10c.
Both for
20c., either
silver or
Stamps.

Crimson, or Scarlet Clover Plant.

CULTURE:—From 10 to 12 lbs. of seed are sown per acre; when wanted for hay it will be ready to cut in about eight weeks from the time of sowing, and after mowing it is ready again to pasture in a few weeks, and from then on until late in fall. Its average height is about two feet, covering the ground completely with a heavy and thick growth of foliage. It stools heavy and many heads will come from one kernel, as shown in our illustration, which is taken from an average plant as it appears in the field. Price: lb., 10c.; peck, \$1.25; ½ bu., \$2.35; bu., \$4.55; 100 lbs., \$7.00; by express or freight, not prepaid. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 55c. Write for special prices for large quantities.

Many will want to try this new and valuable clover this year and are looking for a place to get their seed from. The best authorities join us in saying that northern seed of the Scarlet Clover, like all other kinds of seed, is the best, and we have a fine stock of new crop seed which we offer at the very low prices quoted above. When common clover is scarce and high priced, as it will be this spring, it is certainly profitable to give the Crimson Clover a trial at least; not only is it much cheaper, but equal to it as a fertilizer and soil enricher, is of much quicker growth and will give a full crop and heavier yield the first summer from seed sown in the spring.

SARANAC, Mich., Dec. 11, 1895.

Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn. Gentlemen:—The seeds I bought of you last spring was all that one could ask. They were fine. The Crimson Clover went far beyond my expectations, it surely must be the clover for our land here. The Extra Early Huron Dent Corn done exceedingly well, considering the long protracted drouth we had here. Yours truly, CHAS. F. KYSER.

Would it not pay any or all of our brother farmers to give this valuable Clover a trial this spring, if nothing more? This letter certainly proves that it is of great value. Our seed is fine this year, and our price low, and we can fill all orders promptly.

Also called Scarlet, Incarnate, or German Mammoth Clover. Probably no other plant has attracted so much attention the past few years as Crimson Clover. Although for more than 10 years it has been tested and grown in nearly all parts of the country in larger or smaller fields, it is only within the last 2 or 3 years that its value has become known all over the country. It is the only clover which yields a full and heavy crop the first year. It is remarkable for its quick growth. Sown in March or April it is ready to cut in June or July, yielding a heavy crop of fine hay, which is well liked by all stock, and will then grow up again from the roots in a short time and furnish good pasture for the rest of the season. It is excellent to withstand long and severe droughts. Equal to the Red Clover as a fertilizer on account of its heavy foliage and strong roots.

Scarlet Clover is grown very extensively in some Eastern States, and the following extract from a bulletin on "Scarlet Clover," published by the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, shows how it is valued there: "Scarlet Clover as a Weed Eradicator. It is but reason: able to suppose that the Scarlet Clover has this power; growing as it does even earlier in spring than the sheep sorrel and similar weeds, these are overpowered when their time comes to vegetate."

Owing to its very quick growth we have found the Crimson Clover very valuable when we were short of early pasture or where the seedlings the year before were killed by long droughts and we would consequently be short of hay and pasture. Here the Crimson Clover is invaluable, especially when sown together with the quick growing Italian Rye Grass, and we can but advise our brother farmers who will be short of both hay and pasture on account of the long, dry summer last year in many localities to sow a few acres of Crimson Clover and Italian Rye Grass in early spring, thereby making up for the shortage. We have prepared a special mixture for this purpose (see C. No. 7, on page 18) and this has for the past few years given entire satisfaction, being tried thoroughly everywhere; we feel safe, therefore, in recommending it. A few acres sown in early spring will certainly be of great benefit. Also for a hog pasture Scarlet Clover is very valuable. It has also given good results when sown in the spring on the bare spots and places in the clover fields where the Red Clover has been winter-killed. Owing to its quick growth it will blossom and be ready to cut with Red Clover, and an even stand and full crop of hay can thereby be secured from such fields with bare spots. When thus sown best results are obtained if the bare places are first mellowed some, either by harrowing, or where this is not practicable we used the cultivator teeth of the seeder to very good advantage. After thus mellowing the ground, the seed is sown at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

Crimson Clover will grow on almost any soil, although we found that it would not succeed well on hard clay. On a warm, mellow prairie or timber soil it does the best. It is also valuable to sow on sandy or poor, worn out land to plow under green, and for enriching and reclaiming it.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—*Medicago sativa*.

Having long been familiar with Alfalfa or Lucerne, and its great value as a fertilizer and forage plant, capable of standing long and protracted droughts, we have often wondered why it is not more cultivated, and thought probably that it is not known well enough. Now, the past summer, the driest one ever known in many parts of the country, has shown how well Lucerne will stand dry weather and not be affected by it. The reason for this is that it is very deep-rooted, the roots going down into the ground 6 to 12 feet, and in mellow, sandy soil, even deeper, consequently they will feed on the fertilizers and moisture which other plants cannot reach. It will grow and yield abundantly in all parts of the country, and on poor, dry and light sandy land, where no other grasses can be grown. In the sunny South it thrives, and does equally well with us here in the cold North. For this reason every farmer should arrange to sow at least one acre now, this spring, so as to be well prepared when another drought comes like last summer. When once sown a field will stand for 15 to 25 years, and can be cut from 3 to 5 times every year, thereby furnishing such an enormous yield of sweet and nutritious forage as can be had from no other plant; and it is well liked and highly relished by all stock either when green or cured for hay.

CULTURE: It is best sown in the spring (April or May), either by itself or with grain, at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. It will make a fair growth the first year, and many of our customers have cut it for hay in the fall, after seeding in the spring with grain. The year following it will be ready to cut early, and two or three times during the season, and every year thereafter for 15 to 25 years. To succeed best, select a piece of mellow, well-drained or rolling land, where water readily passes away, for Lucerne will not flourish on land where water stands a short distance below the surface, nor in heavy, sticky clays.

Now, would you not like a piece of land on your farm where you can cut three or more crops of either green forage or hay from in even the driest of summers, something that will stand drought and dry weather? Then why not sow one or more acres with Lucerne this spring? You may have land just right for it, and will thank us that we advised you to do so.

PRICE. We have put this so low that all can afford to try it. Lb., by mail, postpaid, 25 cts.; by express or freight, lb., 18 cts.; 12 lbs. (for one acre), \$1.55; peck, \$1.90; bu., \$7.00.

See, also, our Special Clover Grass. Mixture, C. No. 9.

**LUCERNE**

Plant and roots, which go down into the ground 6 to 12 feet.

SAND LUCERNE.—*Medicago media*.

A variety of Lucerne especially adapted for very dry, sandy land, where it will yield heavy crops. Is very long-lived, and will grow in all climates. Lb., postpaid, by mail, 30c.; by express or freight, lb., 22c.; pk., \$2.55; bu., \$10.00.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE CLOVER.

Onobrichis sativa.

Another very excellent, but unfortunately little known, fodder plant for light dry, sandy, gravelly limestone or chalky soils. It flourishes during long droughts, for, like Lucerne, Esparcette is very deep-rooted, going down 15 to 20 feet into the ground. It succeeds where many other grasses will not. It is cut twice every year, and mostly used for hay; is very nutritious, and, when fed to milch cows, improves the quality of the milk. The quality of the fodder more than compensates for the deficiency in quantity. The seeds are large, and are best sown broadcast in spring, under a light (about half crop) seeding of oats or barley, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, and covered the same depth as barley. It will thrive and crop from 8 to 12 years, according to the nature of the soil.

Price: Lb., postpaid by mail, 20 cts.; by express or freight, lb., 10 cts.; 30 lbs. (for one acre), \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.75.

**SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE CLOVER.**

Price List of Grass and Clover Seeds for Spring of 1896.

We are glad to state here, that we are able to reduce our prices considerably this spring on nearly all varieties, owing to the favorable weather and consequently good crops we had here in our state and section of country. However there will be a lot of cheap seeds offered by dealers who buy cheap and worthless stuff and sell it again to the farmers as Grass and Clover Seeds. We do not compete with dealers in seeds or commission seed houses who are neither farmers nor growers, but aim to sell our carefully grown Clover and Grass Seeds at the lowest possible prices, and we are enabled to do it because we are **Seed Growers**, and we will not be undersold by any reliable seedsman in Grass or Clover Seeds, but we wish our brother farmers to remember that it always pays to buy your seeds direct from the Growers and rather pay a little more.

WEIGHT OF GRASS SEEDS.—Grass Seeds and Clovers are sold mostly by the pound and 100 pounds, but when Grass Seeds are ordered in bushel lots we send 14 pounds per bushel (except where noted in our price list). Clover weighs 60 pounds and Timothy 45 pounds per bushel.

For accurate and true description of these Grass Seeds and Clovers, read pages 2 to 11.

| The numbers are the same as those on pages 2 to 11. Any variety can therefore be easily found. | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Per 100 lbs. | Per Bushel. | Per lb. Cents. | Per lb. postpaid Cents. | Sow, if alone per acre, pounds |
| 1. Meadow Fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>)..... | \$ 9.75 | \$1.49 | \$.11 | \$.25 | 25-28 |
| 2. Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>)..... | 17.50 | 2.52 | .20 | .30 | 15-20 |
| 3. Tall Meadow Oat Grass (<i>Avena elatior</i>)..... | 11.50 | 1.68 | .14 | .25 | 25-38 |
| 4. Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca elatior</i>)..... | 14.75 | 2.10 | .18 | .28 | 25-28 |
| 5. Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)..... | 9.75 | 1.45 | .12 | .20 | 18-22 |
| 6. Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>)..... | 9.00 | 1.35 | .11 | .20 | 18-22 |
| 7. Italian Rye Grass (<i>Lolium italicum</i>)..... | 7.75 | 1.15 | .09 | .18 | 20-24 |
| 8. English Rye Grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)..... | 6.75 | .90 | .08 | .16 | 20-24 |
| 9. Water Spear Grass (<i>Glyceria aquatica</i>)..... | 18.00 | 2.65 | .20 | .30 | 25-28 |
| 10. Floating Meadow Grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>)..... | 16.00 | 2.35 | .18 | .28 | 25-28 |
| 11. Rough Stalked Meadow (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)..... | 18.00 | 2.65 | .20 | .30 | 15-18 |
| 12. Red Top (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>) very scarce..... | 7.25 | 1.10 | .10 | .20 | 18-22 |
| 13. Fowl Meadow (<i>Por serotina</i>)..... | 16.00 | 2.40 | .20 | .30 | 18-22 |
| 14. Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>)..... | 15.00 | 2.15 | .20 | .35 | 15-18 |
| 15. Fancy Red Top, very scarce this year..... | 15.35 | 2.20 | .20 | .30 | 8-10 |
| 16. Meadow Soft Grass (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)..... | 12.00 | 1.80 | .15 | .25 | 12-15 |
| 17. Rhode Island Bent (<i>Agrostis canina</i>)..... | 17.50 | 2.50 | .25 | .35 | 15-20 |
| 18. Wood Meadow Grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>)..... | 21.75 | 3.10 | .25 | .35 | 15-18 |
| 19. { Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass..... | 7.90 | 1.15 | .10 | .20 | 15-18 |
| { Common or "B Grade" Blue Grass..... | 7.15 | 1.05 | .10 | .20 | 18-22 |
| 21. Crested Dogtail (<i>Cynosorus cristatus</i>)..... | 22.00 | 3.20 | .25 | .35 | 18-22 |
| 22. Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)..... | 9.75 | 1.45 | .11 | .20 | 18-22 |
| 23. Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)..... | 13.50 | 2.00 | .20 | .30 | 18-22 |
| 24. Rescue Grass..... | | 2.75 | .22 | .30 | 20-30 |
| 25. Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum Halpense</i>), weight 25 lbs. per bushel..... | 10.25 | 2.75 | .12 | .20 | 25 |
| 26. Yellow Oat Grass (<i>Avena flavescens</i>)..... | 34.00 | 5.00 | .40 | .50 | 20-25 |
| 27. Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>)..... | 12.00 | 1.80 | .15 | .25 | 15-20 |
| 28. { Timothy, our choice Minnesota grown..... | | | .08 | .16 | 12-20 |
| { (See page 8 and write for prices on quantities.) | | | | | |
| CLOVERS (Weight 60 lbs. per bu. except where noted.) | | | | | |
| Red (Common), or June Clover, our choice Minne- sota grown. See page 8 and write for prices on quantities..... | | | .15 | .25 | 8-15 |
| Alsike Clover, (See page 9)..... | 11.30 | 6.85 | .15 | .25 | 7-12 |
| Mammoth Red Clover. (See page 9)..... | | | .12 | .20 | 8-15 |
| White Clover. (Per peck, \$3.00)..... | | 11.50 | .23 | .35 | 6-8 |
| Bokhara or Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus alba</i>)..... | 20.00 | 12.00 | .25 | .35 | 10 |
| Japan Clover (<i>Lespedeza striata</i> .) (10 lbs., \$2.50)..... | | | .28 | .40 | 15 |
| Yellow Trefoil (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)..... | | 6.75 | .15 | .25 | 15 |
| Crimson Clover. A grand new Clover. (See page 10.) Should be sown more this year..... | 7.00 | 4.45 | .10 | .20 | 10-12 |
| Alfalfa or Lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)..... | 11.50 | 7.00 | .18 | .25 | 10-12 |
| Sand Lucerne (<i>Medicago media</i>)..... | | 9.00 | .15 | .25 | 10-12 |
| Sainfoin or Esparcette (<i>Onobrychis sativa</i>). Weight 25 lbs. per bushel. (See page 11)..... | 7.75 | 2.00 | .10 | .20 | 30 |

We furnish new grain bags for Clover and Timothy at only 16 cents each for large or 2½ bushel bags, and 8 cents each for 1 bushel bags, which have to be added to every order. For Grass Seeds in bushel quantities, or up to 50 pounds, please add 10 cents for each bag. We give good, strong bags with orders for Grass Seeds from 50 pounds up.

We supply half bushels at bushel price (except where noted). Write us for special price on large quantities.

The question, "Will it pay to sow more Grass Seed instead of Grain?" is already settled in favor of more Grass, everywhere and in every part of the country, and the main questions now are: What kind of Grass to sow, and how can permanent Pastures and Meadows be obtained, something that will stand for years and not be affected by drought, or freeze and heave out in winter; something we can cut twice in one year or mow once and have good fall pasture besides; or something that will give a good pasture all the year around, from early spring until late in the fall and not be easily affected by drought? These are the more important questions with the progressive farmer of to-day, and they are repeatedly asked us in the thousands of letters we annually receive from our brother farmers from all parts of this great country.

We are not only glad to say it but we claim to have solved the problem of how more Grass and better and permanent Pastures and Meadows can be obtained, and to have been the first among the many seed firms in this country to bring this important subject of more Grass and better and permanent Pastures and Meadows to the notice of the farmers of this country. We also named our catalogue, book on "Permanent Pastures and Meadows," as the front cover shows, and devote more space to the description of Grass Seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures for either permanent Pastures and Meadows than any other seedsmen. And what is the result? Thousands of acres are now sown every year with superior Grass and Clover Seeds, and better and permanent Pastures and Meadows are obtained everywhere. This we prove by the many letters we receive from our brother farmers who have sown our Clover-Grass mixtures and of which we had space to print only a few. We know you want facts, and these facts are contained in these letters. We do not ask you to take only our word for it, but we want to show you the results others have obtained by acting upon our advice and sowing our Clover-Grass Mixtures, and we are quite confident that in this way we may also induce you to give our superior Grass and Clover Seeds and Clover-Grass Mixtures at least a trial this spring.

How Can a Permanent Pasture and Meadow be Obtained?

In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of Grass are known and were mostly sown, and these are Timothy and Clover. While Timothy is a splendid grass, and Clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent, are easily affected by drought or frost, thereby making it necessary to resow every year or two, only occasionally securing a little longer stand with exceptionally favorable weather conditions; this method is also very expensive, having to prepare and fit the ground so often and seed anew; besides, one kind of Grass sown alone will not cover the ground sufficiently or yield a heavy and full sward of hay. In our Clover-Grass Mixtures, which we have carefully selected and which are composed of such varieties of Grasses and Clovers as are either best adapted for Pastures or Meadows by reason of their growth and season of maturity, etc., or being best adapted for the soil for which they are recommended, we have several varieties of natural Grasses sown together, and these will cover the ground very closely and make two spears of grass grow where formerly but one grew; besides, they will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, yield heavier or double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields, or even fields sown with Timothy and Clover. These are facts well established not only by our own experiments, but by reading the letters from our customers you will also notice these facts.

The object of sowing several varieties of Grass Seeds or Clovers together in a well selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixture is manifold; for instance, a more numerous or thicker stand of plants is secured, and some varieties may like and thrive on your particular piece of land better than others, and these will then have a chance to do their very best; then, again, some varieties will be bright, fresh and succulent, while others are dingy; some varieties are of early, others of late growth; this last is a very important consideration in selecting Grasses for pasturage, and when wanted for mowing, the varieties must be selected so as to ripen nearly at the same time and be of good, tall growth, while the low or dwarf-growing varieties are better adapted for pasturing. Another reason is that soils vary so much that it is best in seeding down a pasturage or for mowing to diversify the risks rather than "to carry all the eggs in one basket." For all these reasons it pays best to sow a carefully selected mixture of Grasses and Clovers instead of only one kind of Grass.

Combination of Grasses for Mowing and Late Pasturing.

Dairy farmers particularly desire to take a crop of hay off the meadow and use the aftergrowth for pasture. This can be successfully done when the Grasses and Clovers are carefully selected with this object in view, and we devote especial attention to this. The selection and preparation of Clover-Grass Mixtures has been one of our great specialties for years, and not only have we given much thought and study to this subject, but carry on many and extensive experiments on our fields as well as in different parts of the country, whereby we are enabled to suit the requirements of our country better. In our Clover-Grass Mixtures we have selected the grasses to be sown together that are adapted and likely to succeed best on the soil for which we recommend them, and which, by reason of their different growth and root formation, promise to fill the purpose sought to be obtained. For a meadow we select the taller grasses and such as will ripen nearly at the same time, making a strong aftergrowth besides; while for a pasture the lower or dwarf-growing grasses are adapted, which, by reason of their growth and root formation, form a very close, thick turf, are of quick, successive growth when closely grazed, as well as being early and late, thereby furnishing food for the cattle from early spring until late in the fall, are adapted to the soil and able to withstand the usual drought in the summer.

ARE OUR CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES A SUCCESS?

Many a reader of this catalogue or book on permanent pastures and meadows may ask this question, and we said on the preceding page that we do not want you to take our word for this only, and wanted to give you facts, and these facts are contained in the letters we received from our brother farmers everywhere, and we are sorry that we can print but a few of them, for want of space, but hope that all those interested in grass or the subject of permanent pastures and meadows may give our superior Clover-Grass mixtures a trial at least this spring, if nothing more, though it is nothing unusual for our customers to sow from 10 to 50 acres with them at one time. To do this they must be convinced of a good thing or they would not do it. We print first a few letters from those who have sown our Clover-Grass mixtures several years ago, showing the result obtained every year.

The first letters are from Mr. T. D. Goodrich, Lancaster, Wis., who first sowed 10 acres with our Clover-Grass mixture in the spring of 1893, and he wrote us about the results obtained every year, and we would particularly call the attention of our brother farmers who are not yet familiar with our Clover-Grass mixtures and the results to be obtained from them, to the statements of Mr. Goodrich.

On September 30th, 1893, he wrote us:

"Last February I ordered 200 lbs. of your C. No. 1 Clover-Grass Mixture, which I sowed on the snow in March in a field of winter rye sown the fall before. I secured a fine catch that way and when we cut the rye the stand of grass was fine. It was so nice and thick that I thought it would stand the drought which set in right after harvest, but it being high land it made a difference, for I had some in lower ground where we did not cut the grain, and that is all right, the standing grain being a protection; but where I sowed timothy and clover with oats, this is all killed."

On December 4th, 1894, Mr. Goodrich wrote as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture sown last year was fine. In the month of June it was waist-high, while timothy and clover was only knee-high on ground beside it, on the same quality of soil. I invited one of my neighbors to look at it. He said it was a shame to tramp through it as it was so heavy it left a track like wading in a snow bank. I have no land that I want to seed to permanent meadow or pasture next spring or I would sow this Clover-Grass Mixture again; when I do want a permanent pasture or meadow I shall use it, as I get double the amount of grass per acre from your Clover-Grass Mixture. The new seeding made this spring was on high ground and the very dry weather was hard on it, but it was a fine stand before the dry time. All my new seeding of timothy and clover on other ground is killed."

On December 7th, 1895, Mr. Goodrich says:

"I must say that I did not cut over four or five tons of hay this season. The frost in May killed everything, and then the drought afterwards finished the hay crop in Grant County. Old men say that they never saw the like here. But I will say that the 13th of May the meadow sown with your Clover-Grass Mixture was way ahead of other grasses, and I said then it was good for three tons per acre. But after it froze down it never recovered, for it was a very hard frost, which killed all fruit, large and small, and everything else nearly. When we get our wet seasons again I am going to sow the Clover-Grass Mixture again, for I know it pays us to do so."

The following letters are from Mr. P. Schuh, Gallon, Ohio, who first sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture in 1892, and wrote us about on July 16th, 1894, very soon after cutting the grass, as follows:

"Grass in this section is a very light crop this season, and clover and timothy have made but a medium growth; a ton to the acre is what

most farmers cut from their meadows. My meadow, sowed with your Permanent Clover-Grass Mixture in 1892, was just immense; have harvested two large loads per acre of excellent hay, and since cutting it, which was about three weeks ago, it has made a wonderful growth again. If it keeps on growing at this rate, the second crop will be almost, if not quite, as large as the first one was. Drought does not seem to affect this Permanent Clover-Grass Mixture. A meadow alongside of mine was sowed the same year and at the same time when I sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture, but this is now all overrun with weeds and will have to be plowed up. One grand thing about your Clover-Grass Mixture is that it holds the ground, and it is so thrifty that weeds are actually smothered out. It will not winter-kill, and in my judgment it is the coming grass."

In December of the same year Mr. Schuh wrote again as follows:

"Last year (1893) I made six large loads of hay (averaging about 1½ tons each) off these three acres, and the hay is of the finest and of the best quality; but this year, after cutting the grass in June and getting six large loads of fine hay from this alone, as written you some time ago, I pastured the aftergrowth and had a splendid fall pasture, although we had no rain to speak of from June until September. Timothy made no growth at all during this time. I recommend your permanent mixed grass seed to all progressive, wide-awake farmers and dairymen."

On the 22nd of August, 1895, Mr. Schuh wrote us again about the results obtained in the very unfavorable season last summer, as follows:

"In regard to the grass crop will say that in this vicinity the hay crop has been almost a failure. We had a few very heavy frosts this spring that killed everything, clover, timothy, and mine went with the rest. But I have now at this time splendid pasture when timothy meadows beside me are but little good. I shall sow more of your Clover-Grass Mixtures this fall, and will soon send you my order."

"Mr. Otto Henke, Lincolnville, Kan., sowed 25 acres with our Clover-Grass Mixtures in the spring of 1892, and he wrote us on the 5th of November, the same year, as follows:

"Sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture this spring on a piece of 25 acres, without grain, and secured a good catch and as nice a stand as could be desired. Have never before had such a fine stand, but I think it was because I sowed the grass with grain, but this will not do here with us, for when the grain is cut the young and tender plants, being used to the shade, will soon dry up on account of the hot weather which we have about that time. This year the grass was high and strong enough to resist the heat. Will sow ten acres more next spring and do not doubt the success with your Clover-Grass Mixture any more."

On December 12th, 1894, Mr. Otto Henke wrote us again after the long and severe drought of that summer as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture has done remarkably well this past very dry summer, and espec-

ially the Orchard Grass and Lucerne amongst it. At one time late in the summer it looked as if it was all dead, but after a little shower of rain it was alive and began to grow, when I let it grow up about 8 or 10 inches and then put my milch cows in; but this was a fine pasture at a time when everything else was dried up. I think I had the finest pasture here in Kansas. I think your Clover-Grass Mixture, with a good proportion of Lucerne or Alfalfa and Orchard Grass, is the best thing that can be sown here in Kansas."

In December, 1895, Mr. Henke wrote again about the results and said:

"Being very short on feed this spring I had to put my horses and cattle on to the grass very early, and this did very much damage to the growing grass, as it did not have a chance to develop before the dry weather set in, and the very long drought this summer cut the use of the pasture very short. But as soon as we have a normal season again and plenty of moisture I look for a good crop, as the ground now is dry and hard for three feet down."

Mr. C. F. Egeler, of Leland, Mich., sowed ten acres with our Clover-Grass Mixture in the spring of 1894, and wrote us on December 4th of same year as follows:

"Sowed 200 lbs. of your Clover-Grass Mixture, C. No. 1, the last of April, with oats, which I sowed at the rate of 2½ bu. per acre first, and the grass seed at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre afterwards, harrowed it lightly and then rolled the land. The grass came up fine and grew nicely up to the time when the oats were cut, when it began to get so hot and dry that I gave it up, because it looked as if everything was going to dry up. What was above the ground was all dry, but I was surprised after we had a light shower towards the end of September when my grass began to get green, and is still so nice and green and shows such a nice stand that I think I will have a very large crop of hay next year from these ten acres. The outlook for it at this time is very good. The Sainfoin or Esparcette sowed this spring also looked as if all dead and it seemed to be all gone, but now the stand is very satisfactory and the outlook good. Am I satisfied? I should say so, and remain, your friend, C. EGELER."

About the results obtained during the most unfavorable season of 1895, Mr. Egeler has this to say in a letter of Dec. 15, 1895:

"Considering the unfavorable conditions of last summer, the Clover-Grass Mixture has done well. In April and May the weather was fine and the outlook for an enormous crop very favorable, but about the middle of May we had snow and a very heavy frost, after which it became very hot and dry and no rain until the last of August, but notwithstanding we cut a fair crop of hay from our meadow sown with your Clover-Grass Mixture; more than any other farmer in this neighborhood."

Mr. E. F. Rosen, in Salt Creek, Ill., who sowed 1½ acres first in 1892, with our Clover-Grass Mixture, wrote us in October of the same year as follows:

"Last April I sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture C. No. 1 with oats, and it sprouted exceedingly well. In a short time the fine green of the young grasses could be seen between the oats, and soon covered the ground. After cutting the oats the young grass was higher than the oat stubble. Now began a hard time for the grass; no rain came and the ground became as hard as a brick, and is that way to-day. Notwithstanding this, the grass is still fresh and green, and on the whole piece there is not one place even as large as a hand with no grass on it. This success causes me to be very well satisfied with your Clover-Grass Mixture, and whatever I can do to recommend your firm to my neighbors I shall do with pleasure."

In November, 1894, Mr. Rosen wrote us as follows:

"You will probably like to know what success

I had with my meadow the past very dry summer, and must say that it has done very well and the result has been very good, notwithstanding the long drought. From one-half the piece I cut the grass for feeding green while I made the other half into hay, and this gave me 1½ loads or about two tons of the finest hay. At the present time, so late in the fall, the meadow is nice and green and shows no sign of being hurt by the drought. Wishing you all the success you deserve in your new home, I am, yours very truly."

During the very dry summer of 1895 this piece gave good pasture for two cows where others could not pasture ten cows on thirty acres, or three acres for one cow, through the summer; and Mr. Rosen wrote us on the 14th of December as follows:

"I did not make any hay from the meadow which I sowed with your Clover-Grass Mixture three years ago, but used it this year for a pasture for 2 cows, which had sufficient feed upon it all summer, a very short time only excepted."

Mr. E. W. Ahlers of Hannibal, Mo., sowed our Clover-Grass Mixture in the spring of 1894, and wrote us about his success on the 14th of November the same year, as follows:

"The Clover-Grass Mixture I bought of you last spring I sowed in early spring without a nurse crop and covered it up lightly. The seed came up nice and grew splendid until the middle of the summer, when the long and severe drought from the effects of which even trees in the orchard and timber died, killed quite a few of the grass and clover plants, but on the low places there is enough left to make a good, close and firm sod, while with a little reseeding the higher places will be all right too. I am very well satisfied and will order more next spring."

On the 7th of December, 1895, Mr. Ahlers wrote us as follows:

"The meadow sowed with your Clover-Grass Mixture last year, and which then seemed on account of the long drought not to promise well, has given me two very large crops of hay this year, and the Clover-Grass Mixture which I ordered this spring I sowed the last of March without a nurse crop, and in July the grass was ready to cut, but I did not cut it until the 7th of August on account of so much rain, and when I did cut it I had a very large crop of hay. Both meadows, the one sowed last year and the one sowed this spring, could have been cut again the third time, but having more hay and feed than I want I let it grow, and even now in December, the grass is 6 or 8 inches high and nice and thick on the ground."

Mr. W. Miles, Cecil, Wis., sowed several pieces with our Clover-Grass Mixtures, and the new seeding last year, under grain, gave good fall pasture, notwithstanding the long drought. He wrote us on the 30th of October, 1894, as follows:

"Sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture this spring with oats and it came fine; at the time of cutting the oats it was already three inches high, then came the drought and everything was gone, and all summer nothing was there and I had long given up all hope of ever seeing anything again on this piece; but now it looks quite different, since we had a few little showers in the fall, and the stand is excellent, yes, so good that I have a good pasture for my cattle now at this time. Sowed, also, last fall about two acres of your Clover-Grass Mixture for permanent meadow. It was rather late then, but it came nice this spring and I cut three good loads of fine hay from it; am satisfied."

On the 12th of December, 1895, Mr. Miles wrote as follows:

"I am satisfied with the crop of hay which I cut from the piece sowed last spring, and everybody else here had hardly any hay at all. The piece of two acres which I sowed two years ago in the fall as you will recollect, gave me five good and large loads of hay, and one load for the second crop. I am very well satisfied."

Any one of our brother farmers reading these

letters can draw his own conclusions. Do these results, obtained through several years and under all conditions, not prove the superiority of our well selected Clover-Grass Mixtures?

Do they not show that with our Clover-Grass Mixtures permanent pastures and meadows can be obtained?

Then why not sow a few acres with our Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring, as they are not an experiment any more, but are tried and have proven a success?

But let us caution you not to sow either the cheap or high priced mixtures offered by dealers in seeds, for you may not only be out your money but at the same time lose confidence in a good thing. Can any dealer in seeds show you such results as our customers obtained, and as they stated in their letters above and further on? Not one of them can, because they are unable to select and prepare the Clover-Grass Mixtures so results can be obtained therewith. We have given years of labor and time to secure permanent pastures and meadows, and the results of our labor are proven by the success our customers everywhere had with our well selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures.

We are also glad that we can make our prices so low this year, lower than they are likely to be for a good while. Why not then sow a few acres this spring for either permanent pastures or meadow? We are certain it will prove the best investment these hard times.

HOGUE, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The Clover-Grass Mixture for permanent pasture I received from you last spring done very well, considering the chance it had, and I must say that I did not give it a very fair trial. I cleared the timber off the land last winter and sowed the seed in April, and owing to the roughness of the ground I did not get it harrowed and then before it got started right to grow the dry weather set in and kept it back, but I think by next summer it will be a good stand and all right. I believe it to be the right kind of grass for pasture, and as far as I know, I would rather have one acre of it than three or four acres of Timothy for pasture. I hope to send in a larger order for you to fill next spring. Yours with the greatest respect,

R. S. CUNNINGHAM.

PETERSBURG, Ky., Nov. 26, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—We experienced one of the most remarkable droughts here the past summer that was ever known in Kentucky, and I have yet to hear of one farmer who had any success with grass seed sown either last fall or the following spring of 1895. The seed (Clover-Grass Mixture) I bought of you this spring came up nicely and looked as though it would make a wonderful growth, but the dry weather set in and the consequence is plainly seen when one walks over the ground. I think the seed is good and will make a fine pasture under more favorable circumstances. With me it had no chance at all, but I will make a further trial of it.

Yours, etc., J. J. FERRIS.

SABIN, Minn., Dec. 23, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I sowed the bushel of your Trial Clover-Grass Mixture I ordered from you, on about one acre of rich but very weedy land, and sowed it without a nurse crop; the result was that the weeds took possession and I thought of plowing it up, but concluded to give the grass a chance but with faint hope of its amounting to anything, but to my surprise the grass soon covered the heavy swath of weeds and soon covered the ground completely, being such a catch of new seedling as I never saw before the first season. I believe your Clover-Grass Mixtures are the right thing to seed meadows or pastures with, and you may look for another larger order next spring. Yours truly,

O. EDGERTON.

BEAN, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Your seeds gave good satisfaction here—everything was good. The Clover-Grass

Mixture and the Crimson Clover done wonderful, so did the wheat and everything else.

Yours truly, C. W. SEIDY.

FRONTENAC, Minn., Dec. 26, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—The Clover-Grass Mixture I got of you last spring did very well; I sowed it with grain and I am very well satisfied, and think it will be very nice and thick next spring.

Yours truly, JAMES L. MILLS.

PATON, Ia., Dec. 14, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I sowed the Clover-Grass Mixture with Oats and it came up so nice and thick that I believe every kernel must have germinated and I am very well satisfied with your seeds.

Yours truly, R. HOLM.

FARMING, Minn., Dec. 31, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I am well satisfied with all seeds and especially the Clover-Grass Mixture I bought of you. I sowed mine with Oats and after harvest the grass grew nice and made a very fine stand. My neighbor sowed the Special Clover-Grass Mixture you sent him for a burned out muck or turf meadow in a piece of low meadow which was burned out entirely, and he already this year cut a very heavy crop and made a large and almost unbelievable amount of fine hay from it. We will order more next spring.

Yours truly, WM. BERGERMANN.

DANBURY, Ia., Dec. 19, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—The seed I ordered from you last spring was very good and I had a very large crop from it already this year, and all of my neighbors have been asking me "from where did you get such good seed?" I will sow more of your grass next spring.

Yours truly, WM. OBERREUTER.

ENON VALLEY, Pa., Dec. 10, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I did not sow the Clover-Grass Mixture until the beginning of May and selected a young pear orchard for the purpose, and plowed about half an acre of it and sowed 12 pounds of the Clover-Grass Mixture on it. Some of the neighbors laughed at the idea of sowing grass at that time of the year and without grain and said the hot sun would kill it, and others I suppose thought I was a fool, etc., but I sowed it and it came up all right and grew wonderfully, especially after a little rain, when you could almost see it grow, and the latter part of August I cut about half a ton of fine hay from it, a good part of it being over two feet long although the summer was very dry, and after cutting the hay it made good pasture in the fall. The stand at present is splendid, the ground is well covered and it stood out immense, and next year I expect to cut at least one ton of hay from that half acre of Clover-Grass Mixture. The stand of Timothy and Clover sowed in my neighborhood last fall and spring is no comparison to the stand of my Clover-Grass Mixture at present.

Respectfully yours, H. LAMPUS.

Please note what poor chance or rather no chance at all our Clover-Grass Mixture sometimes had and still they surprised everyone. Is it not reasonable to suppose that with a little more favorable conditions good and better results could be expected? Our Clover-Grass Mixtures are just as easy to sow as Timothy or Clover and bring better results in every way. It does not cost hardly any more per acre to sow our Clover-Grass Mixture than to sow Timothy or Clover, and as our customers express it, they would not give one acre sown with our Clover-Grass Mixture for three or four acres sown with Timothy. Can you therefore find a better and more safe investment? If you cannot find the Clover-Grass Mixture suited for your ground or conditions on pages 17-20, then write us and we are sure that we can find what will give you the best results. We are always glad to correspond with those of our brother farmers interested in grass seeds and in permanent pastures and meadows.

SARANAC, Mich., Dec. 11, 1895.

Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN:—The seed I bought of you last spring was all that one could ask—they were fine. The Crimson Clover went far beyond my expectations, it surely must be the Clover for our land here. The Extra Early Huron Dent Corn done exceedingly well, considering the long protracted drouth we had here.

Yours truly, CHAS. F. KYSER.

BREESE, Ill., Nov. 30, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I am well pleased with the Crimson Clover which I got from you last spring. It came up finely and grew nicely and it stood the long and severe drouth we had here very well. All the other seeds I had from you were nice and am well pleased with them and shall order more next spring.

G. TAPHORN, JR.

BARSTOW, Ill., Dec. 15, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The Crimson Clover-Grass Mixture done first rate considering the very unfavorable season. Our fathers cannot remember such a long drought as we had last summer. I sowed the seed in April, and as we had a few showers then, the seed came up nicely, but after it was up the drought set in and continued until August, the wells went dry and the pastures were all burned up, but after the first shower in August my grass and clover started to grow and the Crimson Clover blossomed and went to seed, and I allowed it to seed itself and this seed came up again, and now together with the grass I have a nice stand. On one place in this meadow there is a little low land, about half an acre, and on this the Crimson clover was two feet and the grass three feet high, and I made fifteen nice good sized hay cocks from it. All of the other seeds done finely notwithstanding the dry weather, we had Mangel Wurzel weighing 18 to 20 pounds; pumpkins, 20 to 25 pounds; cabbage and tomatoes all very nice and large. I wish your Company a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Yours truly,

HENRY WILLE.

PEONE, Wash., Dec. 3, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—I am convinced from what I see of the conduct of Crimson clover that it will succeed here, as there is no danger here of winter killing by frost. The result of my experiment with your Clover-Grass Mixture C. No. 7 is entirely satisfactory. I sowed it too late in the spring to make a crop this season as we are sure of a six weeks drought every year in July and August. The seed was sown by itself and came up fine, got about a foot high when drought caught and it went to seed (which was all right as I stretched the seed a little too much in seeding). The grass attracted considerable attention and I expect an immense crop of hay from it early next summer, as it looks very fresh and promising now.

Yours respectfully,

CAPT. A. S. SHEAFFER.

HUME, Mo., Dec. 1, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—One part of the seed I got of you last spring was sowed by itself and the man got a fine crop of hay from it this summer. I sowed mine in corn and got a fine stand and think it will be all right in the spring as it looks fine now.

Yours,

E. S. MORTON.

CASTORLAND, N. Y., Dec. 9th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—We had good success with the Clover-Grass Mixture we had from you for our low, wet land, but the season was so dry that most of the seed sown on our high sandy land burned out, but the Alfalfa came on nicely and made a fair growth. The Lathyrus Silvestris or Flat Pea are rather slow in starting but I think we shall get a field of 5 or 6 acres of them growing. Planted 12 lbs. of seed this spring and it grew nicely. I think the Sacaline so much advertised last spring will not be a success in this country for foraging purposes; one thing it is much easier to raise corn and the cattle all like the corn. The Garden Seeds we had of you grew nicely and done finely.

HON. M. W. VAN AMBER.

BOONE, Ia., Dec. 13, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—I sowed the Crimson clover on my sheep pasture and it done very well, standing the pasturing quite well.

Yours truly,

L. ADIX.

MERIDEN, Ill., Nov. 16, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—We think the Crimson clover is a great plant, considering the poor show it had this year on account of the unfavorable weather. Your Clover-Grass Mixtures are all right and just the thing for this country.

Yours truly, LAUTERBACH BROS.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—I was pleased with your seeds. The Crimson Clover grew about 2 feet high. I fed a sow that was suckling 7 pigs on clover, (mowed it fresh 3 times a day) and house slop and that was all she got for at least six weeks until the clover began to dry up, and she kept in fine condition and the pigs grew nicely. Some of the ground I did not cut and it seeded before I knew it and came up thick this fall. The Clover-Grass Mixture I sowed this spring made a fine sod and grew so nicely that I cut it for hay in July, securing a fine crop and it made a fine fall growth yet. The oats made 60 bu. machine measure, 80 bu. by weight. Will send for more of your Grass Seeds etc.

Yours truly,

F. A. DUFFEE.

CHURDAN, Ia., Oct. 10th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Clover-Grass Mixture for hog pastures for quick results the first year made me glad. I had a piece of fall plowed land which I wanted to add to my hog pasture and sowed your Clover-Grass Mixture on this piece about April 1st and already the middle of May it was up big enough so I could let my hogs on it and they had fine feed on it all summer. The Grasses in it especially were fine.

Yours truly,

H. KLEEMEIER.

CONY, Ohio, Dec. 8th, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—I sowed the Crimson Clover Grass Mixture (C. No. 7) on a field where I sowed Timothy before which did not make a good catch, and sowed this mixture early while the ground was frozen and before I could harrow the seed in, it was sprouted already. I intended to mow this field yet but I had 18 shoats and they discovered this clover and grass and it was impossible for me to keep them out of this field, as soon as it was 3 or 4 inches high they would get in and eat it off again. As we had no rain and so much dry and cold weather, my pastures ran short and I was compelled to take this field which I intended to mow for hay, into pasture and my horses would eat this Grass and Clover out of the ground so well did they like it.

Yours truly,

O. ETZLER.

CANTON, S. Dak., Dec. 7, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The Clover-Grass mixture did well here, considering the bad season for grass. It started splendid in the spring, but the weather later being so hot and dry, I did not get so very much hay from it, though I cut it three times. It now covers the ground nicely and promises good for next year. The Lawn grass you sent me was a wonder. It came as thick as hair on a hide and I cut it every two weeks, and every time it was six and 8 inches tall. I fed this green to my Berkshire hogs, and didn't I wish I had a pasture like it. Yours truly,

A. M. NELSON.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The grass seed I ordered from you last spring came up all right and I never saw nicer seed. We never had one rain after it was sowed. Some could not come up, the Alfalfa only in spots did no good, but I shall try it again and if I do will order seed from you, as it was the best and finest seed I ever saw. Everything burned up here last season. Respectfully,

HENRY ALTEP

SHAWANO, Wis., Dec. 20, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—After sowing the grass seed last spring we had a drought, and it was not until about the middle of July that we had a good rainfall, after which the grass seed came on nicely. I sowed it with spring rye and after harvesting the rye my horses enjoyed the fine pasture immensely. I sowed it a little too thick, but expect to reap a good hay harvest the next summer. Will sow more next spring, and please write..... Yours,

H. R. McCOMB, M. D.

MAPLEWOOD FARM (P. O. Faribault)

Minn., Dec. 22, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since you asked me how I liked the crop that grew from the Clover-Grass Mixture I bought of you last spring. Well I have told you how well pleased I was with it as a pasture, and let me add again that having seeded it in the early spring, we cut a heavy swath of grass and the second crop would have been good mowing, but I needed it for fall feed and so I pastured it. I fenced my old pastures and turned in horses, cattle and sheep, giving them a run of the old pasture, consisting of timothy and red top (31 acres), a 10-acre piece of mowing that had come up to clover and timothy, 15 acres of wheat stubble in which I had a fine seeding of clover, and the 12 acres of new seeding with your clover grass mixture. All of the stock preferred this to any of the other pieces, and kept it cropped close, growing fat on it. The first crop that I cut from this 12 acres I stored in the barn and am now feeding it to the cows and fall calves and it is the best hay I ever fed; they eat it with great relish, do well and do not leave a vestige of it in their mangers, and let me add, both cows and calves have all the grain they will eat every day. I will place my order with you to sow 10 acres more next spring.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. S. WESTON.

WALCOT, Minn., Dec. 27, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—Sowed about eight acres with your Clover-Grass Mixtures this spring, and in July I made a fine crop of hay from it, while the aftergrowth gave me good fall pasture. Your Grasses are certainly valuable for a dairy or stock farmer.

Yours truly,

F. MANDEL.

COKATO, Minn., Dec. 23, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The Clover-Grass Mixtures I bought of you last spring did very well this year, although this was a very hard year on Grass seed, as the latter part of the summer was uncommonly dry. Still, on one piece that I sowed last spring with your Clover-Grass I cut a good crop of hay about the 4th of July, and then it made splendid fall pastures. The other piece on very high and dry ground did not do quite so well, on account of the drought, but it came through all right and is in good shape for next spring, and I am well satisfied with it, and will order more next spring.

Yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Being so dry and unfavorable, the seed could not come up for quite a while after sowing, but after a little rain it began to get green and on one place on a side hill we mowed the grass already in August. Next year we will have better success to write you, I hope, as the stand now is quite good. Will sow more again next spring.

Yours truly,

F. WOLLSCHLÄGER.

DASSEL, Minn., Dec. 15, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—I am well satisfied with the results from the grass and clover seeds I bought from you last spring. I sowed the Alfalfa together with flax, and it grew as fast as the flax till we cut the flax, about the middle of August, and from that time until it froze up it grew two feet. The Clover-Grass Mixture also did well and we expect a good crop next year.

Yours truly,

G. CRANZ.

NIAGARA, N. Dak., Dec. 12, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The Clover-Grass Mixture I bought from you last spring was fine in every way, it was all nice, clean seed and grew well, every kernel of it. My seeding now at this time is nice and green and I have already cut a good crop of hay from it this summer. I will say here that I sowed my Clover-Grass Mixture by itself without a nurse crop; some, which I sowed with grain, is not so good, and I would advise every one to sow the Grass seed by itself, because, as a rule it is very hot and dry in harvest time, and if the young and tender Grass plants have no shade and protection then they must dry up. I have tried sowing both ways, and every time I sowed the Grass seed by itself without grain the stand was splendid.

Yours truly,

W. KRUEGER.

VERONA, Miss., Nov. 19th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—The Clover-Grass Mixture purchased of you last spring and sown on the farm I occupied in Ogle Co., Ill. grew and made a fine stand despite the dry weather which killed nearly all the new seeding in the county. I prepared the ground and turned sheep on it to pasture about June 25th and when I sold out Oct. 1st, it looked nice and green.

Yours truly,

W. C. HAYES.

WHITE CREEK, Wis., Dec. 19, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The Clover-grass mixture which I got from you three years ago has done very well every year since, and last winter when all the clover around here winter killed, the different grasses all came out nicely in the spring and despite the dry summer, I had a very good pasture this year. Yours truly,

A. POLLEX.

HOOPER, Nov. 11, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—I sowed your clover grass mixture in the spring and July 4th it was two feet long already. The Alfalfa likewise did very well.

Yours truly, A. HAGERBAUMER.

NEW ULM, Minn., Dec. 4, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—From your Crimson Clover Grass mixture sowed in spring, I had a splendid crop already by June 20th, and clover and other grasses sowed with grain in the spring covered the ground so thick and closely after harvest that nothing could be seen of the land.

Yours truly, W. HELGET.

These letters are not "manufactured" testimonials as we find them in the catalogues of a certain Seed Company, imitating the descriptions of our Grass Seeds as well as our Clover Grass Mixtures, and where they forget or cannot mention the address, not even the county where their customer resides, and make him speak of yields and results in these letters, which neither we nor any other careful farmer has obtained or is likely to obtain. We print our letters on these pages as we received them from our customers, with their full address and where this is not desirable for some reasons, we give the county and anybody interested can always see the original letter in our office or obtain the full address from us. It is an easy thing to claim results, but a different thing to prove them. We prove them by these letters from our customers.

CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES, 17 MEADOWS OR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

These Clover-Grass Mixtures are selected with the greatest of care and composed of such varieties as are best adapted for different varieties of soil and various purposes. From our own experience as well as from the experience gained by corresponding with our customers in every part of the country we are enabled to select in these Clover-Grass Mixtures not only the varieties as are suited to the soil but have them in the right proportion in each mixture. In every instance we mention the quantities which we recommend to be sown per acre; and not only have these proven to be sufficient in our own experiments carried on during several years, but they have proven to be equally successful and sufficient with our patrons, and there appears to be no need of sowing double the quantity as recommended by dealers in seeds. For dry ground we use a few pounds more per acre than for moist or rich ground, and for pastures we also use a few pounds more per acre than we recommend for meadows.

Quite often we are requested to quote the price of our Clover-Grass Mixtures in bushel quantities. We wish to state here that as long as we state the quantities needed per acre, customers can order from this whatever quantity is required to seed a certain piece. When customers wish or insist to buy these Clover-Grass Mixtures by bushels we will gladly quote the bushel price, which is based on 14 pounds to the bushel.

One item, and that is the cost, has probably kept many from sowing these Clover-Grass Mixtures, but as we have been able to reduce our price this year on all grass seeds, as will be noticed by looking over our list on page 12, we have also made the same low prices on our Clover-Grass Mixtures this year and it does not cost quite as much and certainly not any more per acre to sow our superior Clover-Grass Mixtures this year than to sow timothy or clover alone.

A.—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT MEADOWS.

No. 1. For dry and high ground, light soils:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Red Fescue..... | } Per Acre | |
| Crested Dogtail..... | | |
| Hard Fescue..... | | 20 lbs. @ 8 cts.. \$1.60 |
| English Rye Grass..... | } | |
| Sweet Vernal..... | | 50 lbs..... 3.90 |
| Red Clover..... | | 100 lbs..... 7.50 |
| Lucerne..... | | |

No. 2. For dry and high ground, heavy or strong soils:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Tall Meadow Oat..... | } Per Acre | |
| Hard Fescue..... | | |
| English Rye Grass..... | | 20 lbs. @ 8 cts.. \$1.60 |
| Meadow Fescue..... | } | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | 50 lbs..... 3.90 |
| Sweet Vernal..... | | 100 lbs..... 7.50 |
| Timothy..... | | |
| Red Clover..... | | |
| Alsike Clover..... | | |

No. 3. For moist ground and rich soils:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Meadow Foxtail..... | } Per Acre | |
| Meadow Fescue..... | | |
| Tall Meadow Oat..... | | 18 lbs. @ 9 cts.. \$1.62 |
| Italian Rye Grass..... | } | |
| Timothy..... | | 50 lbs..... 4.40 |
| Sweet Vernal..... | | 100 lbs..... 8.50 |
| Alsike Clover..... | | |

No. 4. For moist ground, which is overflowed occasionally:

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Tall Fescue..... | } Per Acre | |
| Meadow Fescue..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | 16 lbs. @ 9 cts.. \$1.44 |
| Meadow Foxtail..... | } | |
| Timothy..... | | 50 lbs..... 4.40 |
| Alsike Clover..... | | 100 lbs..... 8.50 |

No. 5. For top seeding on marshes and swamps occasionally overflowed, the following mixture is especially adapted:

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--|
| Water Spear Grass..... | } Per Acre | |
| Floating Meadow Grass..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | 10 lbs. @ 11 cts.. \$1.10 |
| Tall Fescue Grass..... | } | |
| Meadow Foxtail..... | | 50 lbs..... 5.35 100 lbs..... 10.50 |

B.—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

No. 1. For high and dry ground, light soils:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Hard Fescue..... | } Per Acre | |
| Red Fescue..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | 22 lbs. @ 8 cts.. \$1.76 |
| Orchard Grass..... | } | |
| English Rye Grass..... | | 50 lbs..... 3.90 |
| Crested Dogtail..... | | 100 lbs..... 7.50 |
| Yellow Oat Grass..... | | |
| Lucerne..... | | |
| Red Clover..... | | |
| White Clover..... | | |

No. 2. For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soils:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Orchard Grass..... | } Per Acre | |
| English Rye Grass..... | | |
| Tall Meadow Oat..... | | 22 lbs. @ 8 cts.. \$1.76 |
| Blue Grass..... | } | |
| Italian Rye Grass..... | | 50 lbs..... 3.90 |
| Timothy..... | | 100 lbs..... 7.50 |
| Red Fescue..... | | |
| Alsike Clover..... | | |
| Red Clover..... | | |
| White Clover..... | | |

No. 3. For moist ground and rich soils:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Meadow Foxtail..... | } Per Acre | |
| Blue Grass..... | | |
| Fowl Meadow..... | | 20 lbs. @ 9 cts.. \$1.80 |
| Creeping Bent Grass..... | } | |
| Orchard Grass..... | | 50 lbs..... 4.40 |
| English Rye Grass..... | | 100 lbs..... 8.50 |
| Italian Rye Grass..... | | |
| Timothy..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | |
| Red Clover..... | | |
| Alsike Clover..... | | |
| White Clover..... | | |

No. 4. For top seeding to improve a pasture on low rich ground or marshes:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|--|
| Fowl Meadow..... | } Per Acre | |
| Creeping Bent..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | 10 lbs. @ 11 cts.. \$1.10 |
| Tall Fescue..... | } | |
| Alsike Clover..... | | 50 lbs..... 5.35 100 lbs..... 10.50 |

C.—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

No. 1. This is our Standard Clover-Grass Mixture and has given the best results everywhere. It is specially selected and adapted for good or rich prairie soil, where a heavy sward of hay is desired first and the aftergrowth for pasturing. It can be mowed early for hay and the quick successive aftergrowth will then furnish good pasturage until late in the fall.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Tall Meadow Oat..... | Per Acre 20 lbs. @ 9 cts.\$1.80 50 lbs.\$4.40 100 lbs. 8.50 | |
| Orchard Grass..... | | |
| Meadow Foxtail..... | | |
| English Rye Grass..... | | |
| Italian Rye Grass..... | | |
| Timothy..... | | |
| Meadow Fescue..... | | |
| Rough Stalked Meadow. | | |
| Fowl Meadow..... | | |
| Blue Grass..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | |
| Sweet Vernal..... | | |
| Red Clover..... | | |
| Alsike Clover..... | | |

No. 2. Specially selected for wood pastures, also adapted for orchards and shady places.

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Wood Meadow Grass..... | For top-seeding Per Acre 10 lbs. @ 10c\$1.00 50 lbs.\$4.90 100 lbs. 9.50 | |
| Orchard Grass..... | | |
| Blue Grass..... | | |
| Tall Meadow Oat..... | | |
| Crested Dogtail..... | | |
| Sweet Vernal..... | | |
| White Clover..... | | |

No. 3. Specially selected for sheep pasture on light, sandy soils or dry upland and hillsides.

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Sheeps Fescue..... | Per Acre 22 lbs. @ 9½c.....\$2.09 50 lbs.\$4.65 100 lbs. 9.00 | |
| Hard Fescue..... | | |
| Crested Dogtail..... | | |
| Sweet Vernal..... | | |
| White Clover..... | | |

No. 4. OUR GARDEN CITY LAWN GRASS.

We have taken unusual pains with our Lawn Grass Mixtures, selecting nothing but the best and most desirable grasses, that will give a luxuriant growth in spring, summer and autumn, not being affected by drought very easily and always presenting the same green, velvety appearance. We are in position and better enabled to do this, owing to the fact that we make grass seeds our specialty. Price: lb., 23 cts.; 4 lbs., 85 cts., prepaid by mail. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bu., (14 lbs.) \$1.80.

One pound is sufficient to sow a plat 20x20 feet (400 square feet); 3 to 4 bushels should be sown per acre.

No. 5. OUR TRIAL CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE.

We know that there are many thousands of farmers who have never heard of our Clover-Grass Mixtures, but would like to try one or more acres this spring. For the benefit of these we have selected this Clover-Grass Mixture. It is composed of about 15 different varieties of grasses and clovers, and can be sown on almost any kind of soil where oats, corn, rye or wheat will grow, and can be used for either meadow or

You can order these Clover-Grass Mixtures by the number from either A, B or C.

The greatest care is exercised in selecting and preparing these mixtures, and only such varieties are used as are adapted to the soil and are likely to realize the object in view. Where they do not cover the ground, write us, giving a description of the soil and climate and for what purpose they are to be sown. We can select and are prepared to make up special mixtures for grasses for all particular purposes. We make no charge for bags for the Clover-Grass Mixtures, unless ordered in separate varieties, then add 10 cents for each bag required.

With every order for our Clover-Grass Mixture we send a little pamphlet giving full directions and the best methods of sowing our Clover-Grass Mixtures.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For several years we have sent with larger orders for our CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES a HAND SEEDER, for it is very important that the Seed should be sown very evenly. We have also decided to do it again this Spring, and we will send our CHICAGO SEEDER with an order for our CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES only to the amount of \$16.00 or more.

pasture. This will give everyone an opportunity to test our Clover-Grass Mixtures at a small cost. About 20 to 25 pounds should be sown per acre, according to the land; sowing the last named amount (25 lbs.) on poor soil. Price: 20 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$4.35; 100 lbs., \$8.50; 200 lbs., \$16.00.

No. 6. For light, sandy and gravelly soils:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Crested Dogtail..... | Per Acre. 20 lbs. @ 10 cts.....\$2.00 50 lbs.....\$4.75 | |
| Hard Fescue..... | | |
| Sheep's Fescue..... | | |
| Red Top Grass..... | | |
| White Clover..... | | |

No. 7. We prepared this mixture to be used as a catch-crop and for alternate husbandry. Sowed in the spring (March or April), a full crop of hay can and has been cut in July, and the aftergrowth used for pasture until late in the fall, which cannot be had by sowing Red Clover alone. We urge our brother farmers to sow a few acres of this in the spring, so as to secure a full hay crop this year, because many fields have suffered from the long drought last summer so much that the hay crop will be reduced considerably, but by sowing a few acres of this Clover-Grass Mixture the shortage can be made up.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Crimson Clover..... | Per Acre 16 lbs. @ 9½c.....\$1.52 50 lbs\$ 4.65 100 lbs 9.00 200 lbs 17.50 500 lbs 40.00 | |
| Italian Rye Grass..... | | |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass. | | |
| | | |
| | | |

No. 8. SPECIAL RENOVATING CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE.

Adapted for sowing in fields where the clover or grass has mostly been winter-killed or otherwise injured, and where bare spots are in the spring. Sow the last of April or first of May or earlier. It will then be ready to cut with the other grass and clover, and a full crop from such field with bare spots can thereby be secured. To secure the best results, the bare spots and places should be harrowed over first or the surface mellowed before the seed is sown.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Crimson Clover.... | Quantity to be sown per acre must be according to the stand of grass or clover. Usually 5 to 10 lbs. per acre are sufficient. Per lb.....\$ 0.09 25 lbs..... 2.15 50 lbs..... 4.25 100 lbs..... 8.00 | |
| Italian Rye Grass.... | | |
| Tall Meadow Oat.... | | |
| Timothy..... | | |
| | | |

No. 9. This is our SPECIAL ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE, and consists mainly of Alfalfa and such varieties of grass as will stand drought and flourish on poor soils and give large yields in the driest summers, after once being established. To be prepared for another dry summer like the one just passed in many localities, one or more acres should be sown with this. The quantity required per acre of this, our Lucerne-Clover-Grass Mixture, is 15 lbs. @ 10 cts.= \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

CHEAP GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

A certain firm of dealers in seeds is copying our Clover-Grass Mixtures and offering them at low prices, which prove that they are using very inferior grades of seed.

We were among the first, if not the first, among all seedsmen who devoted their time and attention to the selection and preparation as well as to the testing and growing of grass and clover seeds in mixtures, and from our experience thus gained we have prepared our Clover-Grass Mixtures which have given such excellent results. This has led dealers in seeds to imitate our methods and copying our Clover-Grass Mixtures from our catalogue and offering them far below our price so as to obtain customers.

But we wish to say right here to our brother farmers, that, even our Clover-Grass Mixtures are copied, these firms can never equal them because they lack the experience which we gained in actual farming and in testing and experimenting with different Clover-Grass Mixtures, and this is the secret of the glorious results, which one of the progressive farmers of Wisconsin expresses in the following letter, and our old patrons in their letters on pages 14, 15 and 16.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Oct. 20, 1895.

Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn.:

GENTLEMEN:—Your highly valued favor of the 14th inst. to hand, in which you tell me of your methods of seeding. I thank you. A little pains in being white to a customer sometimes goes to show the true spirit of the dealer or seed grower. When I asked the ——— Seed Co., of Wisconsin, last spring for separate seeds, they got "fly", and while they may be all right, I like civility.

Yours truly,

ANDREW KULL.

This firm is, beside cataloguing our selected Clover-Grass Mixtures as "cheap clover-grass mixtures," offering mixtures of grasses and clovers for different soils and for meadows and pastures, which they themselves prepared, as "Extra grass and clover mixtures," and in one of their mixtures recommended for meadows (which means for mowing or hay) and for "Meadow wet soil" they use White Clover with the other varieties of grasses. Now, every farmer knows white clover and knows that it does not grow hardly high enough to clip the head with a mower, and prefers dry or sandy land, and that it is not found on wet soil, and that it is only used for pastures, but this firm, which also claims to be seed growers, use and recommend white clover for their meadow mixtures on wet soil. In another instance they use and recommend hard fescue and crested dogstail for meadow mixtures on moist soils, while these two varieties prefer dry

and light ground and do best on them only. We could mention several more such instances, but these two will be sufficient. We will only call the attention yet to the enormously high prices this firm is asking for their "Extra grass and clover mixtures," and it appears singular that they make no difference in price, selling one-half dozen different mixtures for either pastures or meadows at the same uniform price of \$2.00 per bu., or a little over 14 cts. per lb., and \$12.50 for 100 lbs.; but as their mixtures are selected without regard to the qualities or adaptability of the grasses or clovers for either the soil or mowing or pasturing, they likely thought the price also had to be the same; neither do they say or recommend the quantity of their mixtures required per acre.

Now, we do not compete with such dealers, but we aim to sell our carefully grown and selected Grasses and Clovers and Clover-Grass Mixtures at the lowest possible prices, and we know that if we can induce you or any of our brother farmers to give our Clover-Grass Mixtures a trial once you will be convinced and send us larger orders. We believe that "He who sells that which is best of its kind, finds his best advertisement in what he sells." We are always ready to meet any price made by any reliable house, and customers having lower prices offered them than we quoted, are requested to advise us, as we will not be undersold.

These so-called Extra Grass and Clover Mixtures sold by these dealers in seeds, any dealer can supply at about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the price that they ask for them, but we would not advise our brother farmers to sow them, as the grasses are not selected and these mixtures not prepared so as to be adapted for either the soil or the purpose for which these dealers recommend them.

Where the best results are wanted at the lowest cost we would advise to sow only our carefully selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures. We give our personal attention to the selection and preparation of them, and our manager not only has the advantage of many years experience gained by farming in Germany where these natural grasses and clovers are cultivated so extensively, but 12 years' experience with them in this country and carefully conducted experiments during these years enable us to select and prepare these Clover-Grass Mixtures so as to be best adapted for the soil and purpose we recommend them and to realize the object in view.

Please read these letters, and those on pages 14, 15 and 16, and see how well our Clover-Grass Mixtures succeeded in every state. We have been able to make such low prices this year that everybody can sow a few acres for either Permanent Pastures or Meadows this spring with our well selected Clover-Grass Mixtures.

Merrill, Wis., Nov. 14th, 1895.—Dear Sirs: I have already cut a good crop of hay this summer from the seed sown this spring, and the Grass Seeds bought from you gave the best satisfaction of any I ever had so far. EMIL THOMAS.

Warrensburg, Ohio, Dec. 5th, 1895.—Gentlemen: Owing to the very unfavorable and dry weather we had here this year, I was afraid that I would lose my seeding from this spring with your Glover-Grass Mixture, but the stand at the present time is nicer than I ever thought that it would be. CARL OHM.

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 5th, 1895.—Gentlemen: The Grass Seeds all grew finely and made a good stand before the drought here in this part of the country set in, but it would have withstood the drought if the chinch bugs had not come and taken everything green inside of three days. The Clover and Grass, however, kept on growing, and I made more than two tons of hay from two acres. Under these unfavorable circumstances I consider this good from spring seeding. Yours respectfully, WALTER KLEIN.

East Bristol, Wis., Dec. 8th, 1895.—Gentlemen: I liked all your Seeds I ordered from you this spring, and especially your Clover-Grass Mixture, which does so well here in Wisconsin, and we will sow more of it. Yours truly, JOHN STIER.

Our Special Selected and Prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures



Every old and experienced farmer knows the great value of Clover and Grass for Hogs, and this past year, where hog cholera and similar diseases have caused such terrible loss to the farmers, in the Corn States especially. It has been demonstrated that hogs must have something else to feed upon, especially while in the growing or developing stage, when corn does more harm than good. Nothing will make hogs grow like a good pasture, well stocked with the natural grasses and clovers; but not only will they grow and keep healthy when they have the run of a good clover-grass pasture, but they will also grow fat upon it so that but little corn is required to finish them off ready for market.

A correspondent from Adams County, Illinois, to The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, in an article "Too Much Corn," has the following to say on this subject, in October, 1895: "In the corn growing States farmers feed too much corn, especially to hogs—that is, they don't feed enough other foods along with the corn. Within the past month swine diseases have occasioned a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in Illinois alone. Again, we have escaped loss from swine plague or cholera. We try to grow pigs nearly altogether on green feed, clover being the largest factor; and we fatten largely on corn, because the tests of the experiment stations confirm the common-sense of feeders that corn is the best fattening food. But we do not feed corn exclusively when fattening; and we think that in our manner of feeding may be found a large fraction of our secret of keeping disease out of the hog lots; while in the methods of farmers generally may be found one powerful cause of swine disease.

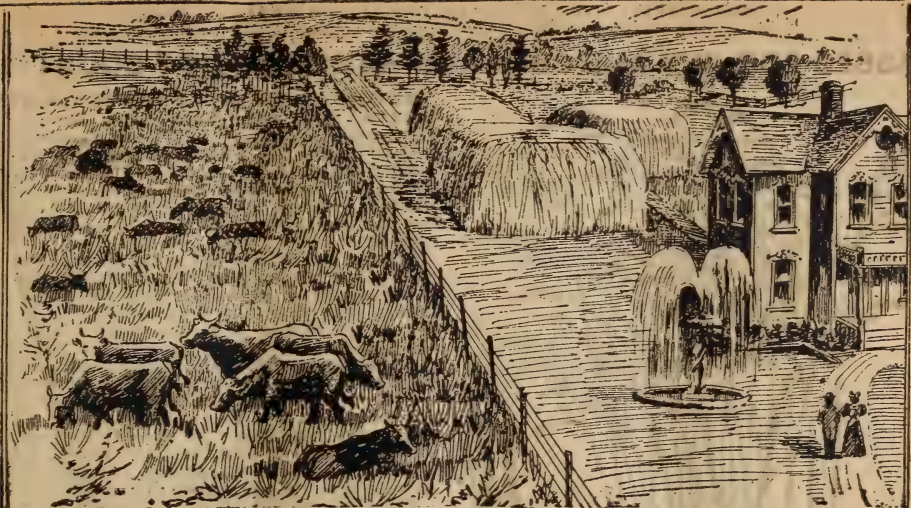
The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station secured information of the methods of feeding employed by 102 leading hog raisers of the State. Presumably these men are among the most intelligent and judicious feeders. The station, summarizing the feeding methods of these leading swine growers say: 'Where the hogs do not get their food entirely from the pastures and the droppings of the cattle, corn is the almost exclusive food for fattening hogs.' This is only too true in practically all the hog lots in the great corn-producing States; and it is probably equally true that corn is 80 per cent. of the grain

fed growing hogs. As is well known, corn is deficient in the bone and muscle formers, as compared with the heat and fat formers. Feeding an animal on corn alone is like feeding a man on corn bread alone or on somewhat fat meat alone. Why should different results be expected of the hog? Actual practice does not give different results. The hog grows fat, as he must, he also lacks vigor, and he frequently dies. No one should be surprised at these results. Clover and grasses would be cheaper feed. I can make cheaper hogs on red clover and grasses than can be made on corn during the summer. Corn is not the most economical food, will not even grow the cheapest hogs, leaving disease entirely out of the question; and I do not believe that it is the most convenient. On our good corn lands, clover nearly always grows easily and luxuriantly. It would be just as easy to provide clover and grasses as corn; probably more convenient, for the pigs will feed the clover and grasses to themselves. If their pasture is good, pigs will make an average gain of a pound a day on clover and grass. Some may find it necessary to feed a little bran, oats and corn slop; but that is far from full-grain feeding, which is nearly equivalent to full corn feeding. It pays to feed a hog to keep it healthy, loss from disease not considered. The cheapest pork is from a healthy hog, though the loss from disease is not taken into account. Farmers in the great corn-growing States would make money by selling one-third of their corn and buying linseed and cottonseed meal and cake, and by keeping less land in corn and more in clover and grasses."

Every farmer should arrange to sow a few acres with our specially selected Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures this spring, and we have so selected and arranged them as to get quick and full results the first year as well as to obtain permanent hog pastures, and at the same time have the full use of them already in the first year.

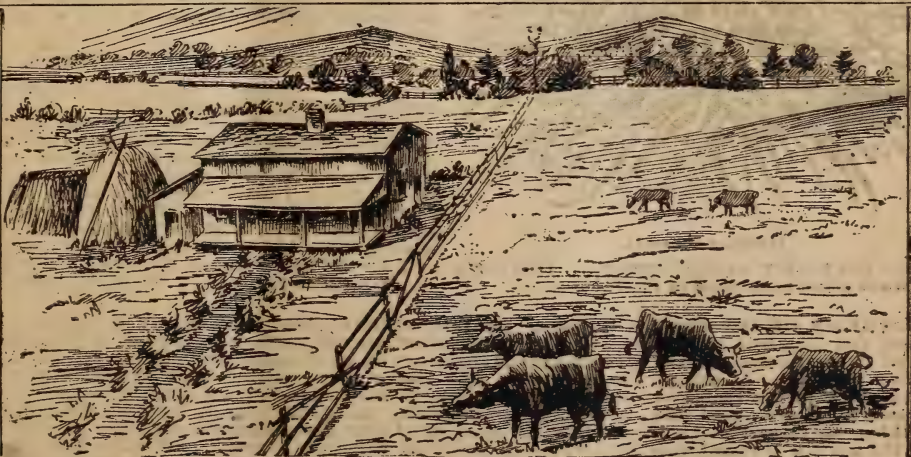
A. HOG PASTURE Clover-Grass Mixture for quick growth and full use the first year. When sown early in spring, the heavy and luxuriant growth of the grasses and clovers will furnish rich and succulent food through the summer. It is composed of the following varieties in the right proportion: Crimson Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Mammoth Clover. 12 lbs. per acre are sufficient at 3½ cts.—\$1.14 for one acre; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50; 500 lbs., \$35.00.

B. HOG PASTURE Clover-Grass Mixture for a permanent hog pasture as well as the full use of it the first year: Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Italian Rye Grass, English Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Creeping Bent Grass and Timothy. 15 lbs. per acre are sufficient at 9 cts.—\$1.35 for one acre; 50 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



Dairy farmers and stock raisers desire a meadow which will give them a good crop of hay and then use the aftergrowth for fall pasture. Our Clover-Grass Mixture C. No. 1 on page 18 has given very satisfactory results for this purpose, and we illustrate above a meadow of one of our customers who sowed ten acres with this Clover-Grass Mixture and got a fine and large crop of hay from it by the first of July, as shown in the stacks, and then used the aftergrowth for pasture until late in the fall. That is done successfully everywhere, as our customers write us, and we here call attention to the letters on pages 14, 15 and 16. Mixtures of grasses and clovers as offered and sold by dealers in seeds have not been successful, because these men lack the experience and knowledge to select the grasses best suited for the soil and purpose for which they are sown, and to put them up in the right proportion. We have proven that on the preceding pages, where one of these dealers uses white clover in a mixture for mowing or meadows and for wet soil, etc.

We have given years of work and experimenting to the subject of grasses and how permanent pastures and meadows can be obtained, and which grasses are best suited for the different soils and purposes, and with our experience thus gained and being practical farmers, born and grown-up on the farm, we are able to select our Clover-Grass Mixtures so the best of results can be expected. The many letters from our brother farmers who have sown our Clover-Grass Mixtures during the past years, and obtained such results as you can read in their letters on pages 14, 15 and 16 are the best evidence of our work. You want facts, and these letters contain the facts and the solid truth, and prove that our carefully selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures are a success everywhere.



This cut is an illustration of the average condition of the pastures and meadows usually found in this country, few and small haystacks and bare pastures. It could be different if farmers would give a little attention to the natural grasses and try a well selected mixture of grasses and clovers instead of sowing but one kind of grass all the time, which is like carrying all the eggs in one basket instead of dividing the risk.

When you sow our well selected and prepared Clover-Grass Mixtures you do not experiment or try something new, but you simply do what thousands of your brother farmers already have done and obtained such glorious results during several years, as you can read in their letters elsewhere.

Our Clover-Grass Mixtures are a success and our price for them is so low that it does not cost hardly any more than to sow timothy or clover, and if you will but try them once, you will have more benefit from one acre of our Clover-Grass Mixtures than from three or four acres of timothy or clover. Select the mixture best suited for your soil or purpose from pages 17, 18 or 20, and if you do not find exactly what you want, write us. We are farmers and want to help our brother farmers as far as possible with our experience, and think we can find what will bring you the best results.

GRASSES FOR DRY AND COLD AND WARM AND DRY COUNTRIES.

**Bromus inermis.**

with me, has simply been phenomenal. This last year I seeded down about six acres to it and I shall want some more seed in the future.

BERMUDA GRASS—*Cynodon dactylon*. For the Southern states particularly this grass is best adapted and of great value there. It is the chief reliance there for pasture and hay, furnishing rich and green pastures during nine months of the year; on good land it will cut two to four tons of nice hay per acre. It grows wherever corn and cotton grow. Is also used extensively to hold levees along rivers or embankments of the roads, and is very valuable there, as its long creeping roots soon form a compact mass, holding the soil together and preventing it from washing or gully-ing. It has the capacity of withstanding any amount of heat and droughts that are so dry as to check the growth of Blue Grass, etc., will only make the Bermuda greener and more thrifty. For the South this is invaluable. Formerly it had to be propagated by sets mostly, but we have secured good germinating seed of this valuable grass, and although the price seems high, it is cheap considering its great value. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; 4 lbs., \$3.75, by mail postpaid.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS. A valuable hardy winter grass for the South, and it is claimed that as far north as Kansas it endures the winters and resists droughts perfectly. It makes a good sod and much more pasture and hay than its near relative, Kentucky Blue Grass, and the longest, driest and hottest summer fails to injure it. The great drawback to the general cultivation of this grass is the difficulty with which the seed is obtained, making it very high in price also. The seeds are of a woolly, webby nature. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

See also Page 7, No. 24, Rescue Grass.

BROMUS INERMIS or **AWNLESS BROME GRASS.** Also called Hungarian Brome Grass. For several years we have recommended this as a most valuable grass because of its great ability to resist drought and thrive and give abundant pasture or hay crops in dry seasons when everything else would fail, but somehow it has not been sown to such an extent as it deserves.

It remains fresher and greener during a larger part of the year than almost any other grass. It produces a great amount of long, tender leaves very near the ground, while the culms are slender and not numerous, and it covers the ground very evenly. It is thoroughly permanent, grows rapidly, and produces excellent pastures as well as good and heavy hay crops. It will stand the longest drought of all forage plants, and is equally good for pasturing, making hay, or cutting and feeding green. It is very permanent and will not winter kill. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and it is very rich in nutritive value or flesh-forming ingredients.

The Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with this grass at its experimental stations in the arid regions and drought-stricken districts and the Grass Experiment Station at Garden City, Kansas, says: "Bromus inermis is the grass for this Western country. It is green from the middle of March until about November."

This Bromus inermis is easily cultivated. It will grow on all kinds of soil, even yellow sand, but of course does not produce so abundantly on this. The seed is sown in early spring at the rate of 30 pounds per acre if alone or by itself; when sown together with Alfalfa, which does well with it, about 15 to 20 pounds per acre are sufficient.

We have put our price very low this year so all can afford to give this most valuable grass for hot, or cold and dry regions, at least a trial, although larger tracts can be safely sown since the great value of it has been so well established. Lb., 18 cts.; bu. (14 lbs.), \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00; not prepaid. Lb., 28 cts.; 4 lbs., \$1.00, prepaid by mail.

PLEASE READ THIS LETTER.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 23, 1895.
Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I desire to especially call your attention to the **Bromus inermis** that I purchased from you two years ago. This is now the third season I have tried it and I would say that I think I have found the most valuable grass for this section of the country. It is earliest in spring and lasts longer than any other variety I have tried and the stand, so far I seeded down about six acres to it and I

Yours truly,

W. A. GORDON.



Our old customers well know how seldom we offer a new variety of grain, etc., and we have already heard, that it may be lack of enterprise on our part, being too slow or behind the times, because some dealers in seeds come out every year with so many novelties, especially new varieties of Oats which they claim to have discovered somewhere, and with the aid of colored and other illustrations and descriptions they put it on the market for an enormous price, telling the farmers that by sowing it they would all become millionaires, and figure it out that way. Watch these fellows a little, and look back only a year or two and what has become of their over-praised varieties when they were first introduced? If they catalogue them yet at all they use very little space for it, because the field test in all parts of the country, which is the proof of the pudding, these varieties could not stand. We hear these facts every year from thousands of our brother farmers. We, ourselves, try all the new varieties as they are introduced, because if they are valuable, they can not become known any too soon, but the results are most always as stated above.

It is but seldom that varieties of sterling merit, and what are worth to be sown everywhere and what will prove of value to all farmers, are discovered, and it takes years of labor and experimenting to find them. We do not spare labor and expense to find new and valuable varieties, and after thoroughly testing them, and when we are convinced of their merits, we offer them to our brother farmers, and so far neither we nor our patrons were disappointed.

This year we recommend a new Oats to our friends, which we named

WASHINGTON OATS.

We obtained the original seed from a Russian count, and he recommended it highly, and said it was one of the best varieties grown in Russia. We tested and grew it here in this country and found it to more than fulfill our expectations. The reason why we named it **WASHINGTON OATS**, although the seed originally came from Russia, is that this and our Lincoln Oats, described on next page, are the two best varieties of Oats for general cultivation known in this country and as Washington and Lincoln were America's best and greatest men. The advantages and points of merits we claim for our **WASHINGTON OATS** are as follows: It ripens early; the straw is tall, stiff and very heavy, and of a bright nice color, and is always free from rust. It stools very heavy, always stands up, even on rich soil, requires but thin seeding and is a very heavy yielder, so far outyielding all varieties grown side by side with it. The kernels are of a bright golden yellow color, and owing to their thin hull, thick meat and soft nib is one of the best for oat meal. It is one of the best varieties to adapt itself to different soils and conditions we know of. No matter where sown, either on rich prairie soil or on timber land or on light ground, it will always do well and better than any other variety.

On the farm of the Hon. C. Deike, in the town of Wheeling, Minn., the Washington Oats yielded from one peck of seed sown 27 bushels, and this yield was in an unfavorable season, where other Oats under the same conditions yielded only 30 to 40 bushels per acre. On ordinary fields our Washington Oats will yield 100 bushels per acre and over, fields which are not prepared to produce a mammoth yield, such as we hear of in cash prize offers, etc.

We recommend this Oats to our brother farmers and whether sown for trial only or for general cultivation and main crop variety we can assure you that it will not disappoint you. Our price for this great Oats is low. If others had a variety of equal merits they would ask two and three times for it what our price is. We prefer to give everybody a chance to obtain a good thing at a reasonable price. Peck, 45 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 2½ bu., \$2.40; 5 bu., \$4.60; 10 bu., \$9.00; sacks included.

Very often farmers will ask us in their letters whether our seed is clean and free from foul seeds and obnoxious weeds, etc. We will let you draw your own conclusions and see if you do not agree with us when we say that we can furnish our brother farmers with clean seed, while dealers in seeds only buy their supplies in the open market and can never tell what their seed contains. We grow our seeds here on our carefully prepared and clean ground. We do not farm land that has run to weeds, etc., but land in the highest state of cultivation, and weeds are not tolerated. By doing this what would the result naturally be? Nothing else but clean grain, free from all foul and obnoxious weeds, which we can supply you. Now, how about the dealers in seeds, have they as good a chance to supply you with clean seed? Are they farmers and do they know anything about farming? Can they tell whether the seed they offer has been grown on clean land and is free from weed seed? The facts are, you run the risk by getting your seeds from them that you get other seeds which you will not want on your farm. Read what we said on page 8 by the Timothy about the risk you run when you get your supply from central points.

The safest and surest way is to buy your seeds direct from the farmers and seed growers—and send us your orders.

The Best White Oat for General Cultivation.



Again during the past year has the **LINCOLN OAT** shown that it is superior to all the older and many of the newer varieties, and again proved what we claimed this great oat to be last year, viz: **The best White Oat for general cultivation.** Not only is the Lincoln Oat superior to all other varieties in wet seasons, when all other varieties lodge badly and are covered with rust, because the straw is heavy and stiff and will not go down, and is always free from rust or rust proof, but in dry seasons like 1894, and in many parts of the country during 1895, has our Lincoln Oat outyielded all other varieties, sown side by side.

From the time when it was first introduced, three years ago, it has been grown in every State and under all conditions of soil and climate, by thousands of our brother farmers and all are well pleased with it and in every instance it has proven all we claimed for it. We know you want facts and cannot afford nor neither do you want to pay out money for a new variety of oats without knowing some of its merits, and these facts are given in the ever increasing popularity wherever this oat has been tried; besides it has given the largest yields from a given quantity of seed than any other variety, 7 bushels of seed brought the enormous yield of 817 bushels, 21 pounds of well cleaned oats, or an average of 116 bushels from each bushel of seed. We give below the list of farmers which raised these enormous yields:

| | Machine Measure | Measure by Weight | Amt. |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| A. M. Hightower, Stevensville, Mont..... | 149 bu. | 174.19 bu. | \$200.00 |
| G. L. Gordon, Willow Creek, Mont..... | 132 bu. | 168.22 bu. | 100.00 |
| J. F. Wood, Stevensville, Mont..... | 103 bu. | 123.08 bu. | 75.00 |
| R. L. Bradley, Padilla, Wash..... | | 120.13 bu. | 60.00 |
| Wm. Gans, Millard, Neb..... | 79 bu. | 78.18 bu. | 35.00 |
| R. N. Lewis, Red Hook, N. Y..... | 684 bu. | 76.16 bu. | 20.00 |
| James Young, Sheldon, Mont..... | 64 bu. | 75.12 bu. | 10.00 |

Note that the oats weighed nearly 100 bushels more than they measured, and that these enormous yields were from a single bushel of seed only, not from one acre on which two bushels of seed and more are frequently sown.

The straw is bright and stiff and free from rust, where other varieties are badly rusted. We wish to call your attention to the following points of excellence, where our Lincoln Oat is superior to all the older and well known varieties.

First—The Lincoln Oat is very productive and has always yielded one-third more than any other sort grown in the same locality or side by side. Second—It is very early. Third—So far has proven itself entirely **RUST PROOF**. Fourth—It stands up better than any other sort, on account of its heavy and stiff straw. Fifth—It is best for feeding, on account of its thin hull, heavy meat and soft nib. Sixth—It is best for oatmeal or grinding, for the same reason.

In every locality where it was grown it has been in the lead and so far has outyielded all other varieties sown alongside of it, and weighed from 5 to 10 pounds more to the measured bushel.

As we said before, we consider the Lincoln Oat the best white oat for general cultivation, and where it is not yet known do not fail to secure seed from us this year. Owing to a very heavy yield which we had this year, and a large stock, we are enabled to make very low prices for this capital oat. Do not say that oats are so cheap it will not pay to buy new seed; if oats are cheap this year they are not likely to be cheap another year, and the opportunity to secure seed of the Lincoln Oat at such low prices as we offer this year should not be neglected by any farmer. Buy your seed stock now and you will benefit by it. Everybody can afford to order at least a sack of it so as to get into the seed, but it will pay to order a larger quantity at the low price we make this year and sow it for the main crop. Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 75 cts.; 2½ bu. (or 1 sack) \$1.75; 5 bu., \$3.25; 10 bu., \$6.25; 20 bu., \$12.00, sacks included.

NEGRO WONDER OAT. Lately there has been a good demand for black or gray oats and we can offer Negro Wonder this year, and are sure that it will please all. It is a very early oat, will stand up well on rich soil and nothing short of a cyclone will lodge them. They always yielded very heavy, 80 to 95 bu. per acre here in Minnesota. It has a much larger percentage of berry than others, which makes it very valuable for feeding. It is not what may be called a real black oat, but it can properly be called a gray oat, and we can recommend it to all who want an oat of this character. Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 80 cts.; 2½ bu. (or one sack), \$1.85.

☞ The Northwest is famous for the production of its fine cereals, and we make a great specialty to grow only the best varieties on clean land from the best and selected seed, consequently we can supply the finest seed grain at the lowest prices. Buy your seeds direct from the farmers and seed growers—The Farmer Seed Co., of Faribault, Minn.

IMPROVED

White Russian Side Oats.

When first introduced, it became very popular and won favor at once on account of its being very productive and as nearly rust-proof as any Oat could be. During late years, however, the original stock run out and became badly mixed with most farmers by not growing and selecting the seed stock properly. We have by

careful management preserved and grown the **WHITE RUSSIAN** in its old-time purity, and we can offer our Minnesota grown stock to all wishing to change their seed, at a very low price this year.

The straw of this Oat is remarkably stiff and strong, which enables it to hold up its heavy load of grain under almost any circumstances. The heads are unusually long and heavily loaded with fine, white and heavy grains. It is claimed by some that it is a very late variety, but we have never found this to be the case with the **White Russian** which we grow here in Minnesota. Southern grown Seed Oats of all kinds is not so valuable as our carefully grown Northern Oats. Price very low. Peck, 25 cts; bu., 55 cts.; $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.30; 5 bu., \$2.40; 10 bu., \$4.50, sacks included.

White Schonen Oats

The **White Schonen** is an early Oat and immensely productive. During the past 15 years they have continually come to the front as a big yielder at the Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. W. A. Henry says of it in Bulletin 16: "For productiveness, stiffness of straw and thinness of hull the **White Schonen** stands at the head of the list." We have grown this grand Oat for seed only here in Minnesota and found them to be very early, the straw is short and stiff and stands up well on rich ground. We can offer our carefully grown Minnesota Seed at a very low price this year, and almost any one can secure a bag or two of it and grow his seed from



White Schonen.

it, as it is a well known fact, that Oats raised on the same farm a number of years run out and produce less every year. It pays to change your seed, especially when you can get our choice Minnesota grown seed at such low prices. Peck, 25 cts.; bu., 60 cts.; $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.40; 5 bu., \$2.55, sacks included.

RACE HORSE, or CLYDESDALE. A handsome English Oat, very early and a good crop-

per. The yield and appearance of this Oat was a surprise to all the neighboring farmers and at the threshing we could have disposed of nearly the full crop to our neighbors. They knew its good qualities, having seen it, and you will also like it; but we ask you to send your order early, else we maybe sold out of it. Peck, 25c.; bu., 60c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. (or 1 sack), \$1.40; 5 bu., \$2.55, sacks included.



White Russian.

MANSHURY BARLEY.

The Barley crop is a very important one, but of more importance is the kind or variety raised. Of all the varieties offered and introduced within the past years, very few are equal and none have as yet excelled the old standard sort, the well known **Manshury Barley**. We realized how important this crop is and secured some of the true and pure stock from Wisconsin, where it was first disseminated about ten years ago by Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin State Agricultural College. We have grown it very successfully here in Minnesota and this last year our crop was good, the berry is plump and large.

The **Manshury Barley** is the best six-rowed Barley we ever grew; it ripens early and has strong, upright straw with long heads, filled with plump, heavy kernels. For malting it is the best Barley known. It always yields well, and we threshed the past year 64 bushels per acre.

We wish to say right here to those of our brother farmers who wish to secure pure and fine seed of this grand Barley, to order some of our seed this year, and at the price we offer it all can certainly do so. **Peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.65; 4 bu., \$3.00, sacks included.**

HIGHLAND CHIEF BARLEY.

This new variety of two-rowed Barley originated here and was introduced a few years ago, when it excited more remarks than any other kind for its particularly fine appearance; besides this it is one of the most productive sorts, and of very high value for feeding and malting purposes, and ranks especially high in the latter respect. The **Highland Chief** is very robust and a vigorous grower, has strong, upright straw, with long heads. It is not as likely to be damaged by wet as most other kinds, as it is much more closely covered with broad awns or spikelets, consequently it is less liable to lose color by wet weather. It can also stand long after being fit to cut. It is very productive and the kernels are very large; when compared with other varieties the size is immense. We can recommend the **Highland Chief Barley** to our brother farmers from our own experience, and when you order your seed of this from us you will be satisfied with it as well as the crop you raise from it. **Peck, 40 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 2 bu., \$1.75; sacks included.**

NEW BEARDLESS BARLEY.

This new six-rowed variety of Barley is entirely distinct from any other Barley, as it has no beards. The heads are long and well filled, the grain resembles the **Manshury Barley** and is fully as good for malting purposes, and it yields well. As our stock of this new and distinct Barley is only limited this year, we would like your orders early. **Peck, 55c.; bu., \$1.80; 2 bu., \$3.20; sacks included.**

BLACK BARLEY.

Wonderfully productive and valuable for fattening or feeding purposes. Among the advantages that may be claimed for this new Barley are that it is a much surer crop than corn, especially in the Northwest; that it is exceedingly prolific, having yielded 180 bushels of shelled Barley from two bushels of seed sown, a return of fifty-four fold, and that it is more nutritious than corn. **Lb., 20 cts.; 4 lbs., 90 cts., by mail post-paid. Peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.55; sacks included.**

M. E. YODER, SOMERSET COUNTY, Pa., Dec. 5, 1895.
Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn. Gentlemen:—The seeds bought of you gave excellent results although the season was very dry. I had a yield of over 40 bushels to the acre of the **Manshury Barley**, and the **Black Barley** also was good. I would advise any one who wishes to buy nice, clean seed to order from you only. I have never yet received such nice seeds and at such low prices from anywhere. I wanted my neighbor to give me his order also for seed barley, but he said that seeds from Minnesota would not grow in our country, and the results were that he got 28 bushels to the acre and I got 42 bushels, so you see I am well pleased and my neighbor thinks now that your Minnesota grown seed is the best to be had. Yours very truly,
M. E. YODER.

S. CHITTENDEN CO., Vt., Dec. 9th, 1895.
Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn. Gentlemen:—The seed grain received from you was carefully sown by itself. The barley yielded extra well of very superior grain; when it was in flower it was one of the finest sights I ever saw. The season was not very favorable for the oat crop, nevertheless I got a good paying return. On the same field I sowed a variety of native oats but did not get near as good results as I got from the Lincoln. Yours respectfully,
A. TAYLOR, Manager Shelburne Farms.

Dear Friends:—The seed from you has been very satisfactory, especially the oats and barley. My neighbors all say that it is the finest oats and the best barley they ever saw. Yours truly,
AUGUSTA, Ky., Nov. 27th, 1895.
JOHN FLICK.



Manshury Barley.



Highland Chief Barley.

SASKATCHEWAN FIFE SPRING WHEAT

This wheat has become so well known that description of it is almost unnecessary. It is noted for its great productiveness, earliness, vigor and freedom from smut and all diseases. Its greatest point of excellence are the hard and flinty kernels whereby it is recognized as the best milling wheat in every part of this country and Europe and known everywhere as the true No. 1 Hard wheat. The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. in Minneapolis, the largest millers in the world, make the celebrated Minnesota Patent Flour, known and exported to every part of the world from this wheat, and Mr. C. A. Pillsbury pronounces it to be the best and most valuable milling wheat in the world. We have carefully grown and selected this wheat for seed purposes and our stock is undoubtedly the best stock of the Hard Fife in existence. Peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.65; 4 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.

VELVET CHAFF or BLUE STEM. It is a bald, white chaff, and the chaff has a velvet-like surface, peculiarly distinct from other wheats. Also the stem, just below the head, when green, has a beautiful blue bloom on it, just similar to the bloom on a grape, and which can be removed by passing the finger over the stem. This bloom entirely disappears as the wheat ripens, and then the stem and straw assume a beautiful golden-yellow hue, and entirely free from rust. The wheat kernel is of the hard variety, quite similar to the renowned Fife, but much more productive, and equal to any spring wheat for milling. Blue Stem is so well known as one of the best milling wheats and as a large yielder, that we can recommend it to all wanting a good hard spring wheat. Peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.65; 4 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.

SPRING RYE.

This is the mostly sown for a forage crop together with Vetches and Oats, but it can well be sown by itself and is especially valuable as a catch crop where winter grain has been killed out. Peck, 45 cts.; bu., \$1.45.

JOHN'S RYE. A variety of Spring Rye particularly valuable on account of producing a heavy crop of green fodder the first, and a full crop of grain in the next year. In Europe it is sown in June or July, is then mown for green fodder in the fall and allowed to grow over winter and harvested the next year, when it yields a full crop of grain. It is but very little known here, but we would recommend a trial; sow about 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, as it always stools freely; it is well adapted to light, sandy soils. Peck, 85 cts.; bu., \$2.75.

BUCKWHEAT.

NEW JAPANESE. This variety deserves at least a trial by every grower of Buckwheat. The straw is heavier and branches more, the kernels are at least double the size of any other sorts, the flour made from it is equal in quality to that of any other Buckwheat, yields enormously, ripens early and does not need to be sown very thickly. Peck, 40 cts.; bu., \$1.15; 2 bu., \$2.20.

SILVER HULL. A decided improvement on the old black sort, being earlier and much more productive. Peck, 40c.; bu., \$1.15; 2 bu., \$2.20.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT. Selected seed. Bu., 85 cts.

FIELD BEANS.

The Navy Bean is grown very extensively for field culture and we can supply a very high grade of this standard bean. Peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$2.15; sacks included.

CALIFORNIA TREE BEAN. See page 44 for full description of this valuable variety, the best for field culture.



Saskatchewan
Fife
Spring Wheat.

FLAX.

NEW RUSSIAN FLAX. We raised a good crop of this here in Minnesota, and farmers wishing to change their seed will find this a very valuable variety. There is hardly a crop in this country more mixed with foul seed than flax, and it is surprising how intelligent farmers will deliberately sow such trash, when for a very little more money they can procure clean seed. Our extra-cleaned stock, pk., 45 cts.; bu., \$1.55; 2 bu., \$2.90.

FIELD PEAS.

This crop should be grown more largely than it now is. They are a paying crop in more ways than one. As a fodder plant they stand in the front rank, being very rich in the elements that improve the muscle, bone and nervous system. Of more importance is their great value as renovators of the soil; they rank next to clover and can be readily grown where clover will not thrive. The reason for this is plain. Peas absorb and gather the nitrogen from the atmosphere, and land upon which they are grown and plowed under will the next year plainly show the great benefit; even if the crop is harvested and the stubble only turned under the improvement will be very marked. We would ask our brother farmers, particularly those who have been growing wheat year after year and upon ground producing no longer large crops, to try the manurial value of peas.

Field Peas can be sown alone or with oats. If alone, about two bushels are required to the acre; if with oats, 1 bushel of Peas and 1½ bushels of oats. This latter method is the most favorable and profitable one, as a double crop can be secured in this way. They can be threshed at one time and readily separated. Peas should not be sown on very rich ground, as they will run to vine instead of pod.

We have a nice stock of the Canada Field Pea, the most profitable one to grow. Peck, 45 cts.; bu., \$1.40; 2 bu., \$2.65; sacks included.

Reliable Minnesota Winter Wheat.

We have grown this variety of winter wheat here for several years and it has also been successfully grown in nearly all winter wheat states. It is the hardiest winter wheat grown, no winter will winter kill it. It is a very heavy yielder, out-yielding all other varieties in every locality where it was grown. At the Experiment Station of Indiana in 1894 out of over 40 varieties tested, it yielded very nearly 43 bu. (42.9 bu.) per acre, only one or two other varieties yielding a trifle more. It is the best milling wheat grown, because the kernels are so nice and hard like the Saskatchewan Fife Spring Wheat, and our customers from Illinois write us that millers offered them 5 cts. more per bu. for our Reliable Minnesota Winter Wheat than for the other varieties grown there because our wheat was so nice and hard. Farmers growing winter wheat should send in July or August for samples and prices. Enclose stamp for sample.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN.

It is an indisputable fact that corn grown in the north will mature earlier than the same varieties grown in lower latitudes. If farmers would plant seed grown as far north as possible, a large amount of money could be saved to the country each year. We do not mean by this that farmers living in Illinois or Nebraska should plant such extremely early sorts as Pride of the North, but varieties like Mastadon and several other large and late sorts which we have grown here in Minnesota, will be of untold value in these states. Farmers in the Corn Belt will be able, by planting our seeds of late sorts, to secure their crops earlier than could possibly be the case with seed grown further south.

MINNESOTA KING CORN.

For several years we have sent this grand variety of corn to our customers and it has proven all we ever claimed for it. We regard it as the most valuable corn ever sent out. No matter what the season is it will grow right along and make a crop during weather and under conditions that would ruin other varieties. There are varieties that, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, will yield as much, but year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort that will do as well as the **Minnesota Corn King**. For ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, or severe droughts, it has no equal. In appearance the Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half-yellow Dent, the kernels are very broad, large and of a rich golden color. The ear is good sized, 8-rowed and the cob small. Price by mail, postpaid, pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts. By express or freight, peck, 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu, 90 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.60; 2 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.

EARLY MASTADON CORN.

This will be found to combine large yield, large kernels and earliness in ripening better than any other variety. It has a record of a yield of 213 bushels of shelled corn grown on one acre by Mr. Alfred Rose, of Yates Co., N. Y., and 171 bushels of shelled corn on one acre by Mr. Geo. Cartner, Pawnee Co., Neb. We can not describe this corn better than to quote the following from the description of the originator. "I claim for this corn the largest number of rows on cob, and the deepest, longest grains of any corn ever originated, making the finest appearing shelled corn I ever saw, being a cast of two colors and such corn always brings the highest price in the market. It fully withstands the vigor of our northern climate, and grows very rapid, strong and rank, at a medium height, and will outyield any corn ever grown in this section. To convince your customers of its earliness, tell them it was grown and ripened in from 96 to 100 days within eight miles of Lake Erie. Fields planted June 1st, were cut September 15th. You can not too highly recommend this corn to your customers." Price per peck, 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; bu., \$1.60; 2 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.

NEW WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

This new corn comes very highly recommended and it is claimed for it, that it is suitable for all soils and climates, grows large ears and matures early. It will produce more corn on thin, poor soil than any other kind now in cultivation. It was originated by Mr. H. S. Todd, Huron Co., O., the well known breeder of thoroughbred stock, especially Chester White hogs, who says "that it beats all varieties he has ever tried and is always sure to yield a crop of sound corn, which will make more bone and strength than any other corn." This corn will be appreciated by those living in drought sections and by those farmers who have thin, poor soil. The ears are always large, handsome and well filled. The tip ends of the grain are white, the inside yellow, making it a beautiful color. It grows strong, rank and thick, 7 to 8 feet high. It has a large number of rows on the cob, making it a great yielder. It is sure to mature in from 90 to 95 days. It is worth a trial by all farmers and is especially to be recommended for those corn growers who have thin, poor soil or live in drought sections. Price per peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2 bu., \$3.00. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.

P—, BAY COUNTY, MICH., Dec. 9, 1895.

Dear Sirs. The corn I got of you last spring did well. Your Minnesota King corn is a very good corn to raise. I think it will turn out as much shell corn as the Ohio Dent. The Rosebud corn is a good early corn, the stalks are tall and make more feed than the corn that is raised here.

Yours respectfully,

W. HALL.

Your Minnesota King corn is king, notwithstanding the poor season; where it had no chance it did splendid.

M—, POTTER CO., PA., Dec. 16, 1895.

Dear Sirs: The Minnesota King corn was a success in every way, and so was the Hog Millst.

L. H. ROOK.



Minnesota King.



Champion White Pearl.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL. This popular corn originated in central Illinois, and the grower, in his description, states that it is a very pure White Dent Corn, maturing in from 90 to 100 days. The cobs are unusually small for the size of the corn and are almost white. The grain is extra long and white, is exceedingly heavy and very compact upon the cob. The stalk is short and thick, and roots very deeply, with ear growing low upon it, thus standing severe wind storms and droughts well. The Illinois Agricultural Station at Champaign, Ill., recommends it for general culture in Illinois, and our customers in Iowa, Nebraska and other neighboring states would do well to give it a trial. Peck, 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.

EXTRA EARLY HURON DENT.

We found this to be the purest early Yellow Dent Corn that will ripen in localities where only Flint Corn has been considered safe to raise. It is the most valuable extra early corn ever introduced. The grain is of a bright orange color, stalk and ear good size, small red cob and long deep grains. 70 lbs. of ears made $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of shelled corn, leaving only $6\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. for the cobs. For good-sized ears, grained over both ends of the cob, quick, rank and strong growth as well as early ripening and productiveness, it is the corn to plant, and we can recommend it to our brother farmers to plant, if only for a trial this year. Our price is so low that all can do it. Peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.

IOWA GOLD MINE.

This corn originated in Iowa and was introduced a few years ago by a leading seed firm in that state, and they describe it as follows: It is early, ripening only few days later than Pride of the North; ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; as handsome as a \$20.00 gold coin just from the mint; grain is very deep, cob small; cob small and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. 70 lbs. of ear corn make 60 to 64 lbs. of shelled corn and in hauling to market it weighs out five bushels more to the wagon load than common varieties in the same size wagon. Peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; Sacks included.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH,

OR QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. It is remarkably productive has yielded 100 bu. of shelled corn to the acre, ripening where nearly every other variety failed on account of the bad season. Will mature in about 90 days. Ears of a good size with 12 to 16 rows of very long kernels of a deep yellow color; cobs small. Peck, 55 cts.; bu., \$1.30; sacks included.

FLINT CORN VARIETIES.

ROSEBUD FLINT CORN. This unexcelled new variety of flint corn originated in northern Wisconsin. The assertion of a great many farmers that Flint Corn will not succeed as well as Dent Corn, is entirely offset by the enormous yields of the Rosebud. In our experiments the yield of shelled corn averaged from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, and double the amount of good and nutritious fodder of the old varieties of Flint Corn. H. Halter, Racine, Co., Wis., reports the average yield of 100 bushels per acre. One kernel will often produce three and four stalks, each stalk bearing from two to three ears, which are from 10 to 15 inches long, well filled and 8 to 12 rowed. The kernels are of a beautiful yellow color, with an increased reddish tint towards the point of the cob. In our Northern and Northwestern states the Rosebud will out-yield all other varieties of Flint Corn. Peck., 60 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2 bu., \$3.00; sacks included.

LONGFELLOW FLINT. This is an eight rowed yellow flint, the result of careful selection; the ears are from 10 to 15 inches long; the cob is small, the kernels large and broad. It weighs very heavy, from 60 to 64 lbs. to the struck bushel. Peck. 60 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.

MINNESOTA WHITE FLINT. This is an eight to ten rowed white flint corn, with good sized ears and small cob. The stalks bear from 3 to 5 ears. It ripens very early. Peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75; sacks included.

Our prices include good sacks, but not freight or express charges, which are paid when the corn is taken from the depot. Any of our customers who wish to test the adaptability of the different varieties to their climate or soil, and do not want to order a peck or more of our seed corn for this purpose, can order a quart of any variety we have in our catalogue, to be packed and sent along with the other seed by freight or express. Price, if sent that way, 18 cents per quart. If quarts are ordered by mail the price is 30 cents per quart postpaid.

All our seed corn is carefully tested and we send no corn out that we are not certain will grow well under proper conditions. We advise our brother farmers, no matter where they may buy their seed, to test it before planting. It is but little trouble to try a few seeds in earth, and by doing this the responsibility can be placed where it belongs.

It is best to order early and have the seed on hand in time for testing and planting.

B. ———, Franklin Co., Mo.

Your Champion White Pearl Corn is the best we ever had. It is a fine corn with long ears, thin cob, and I got 6 bushels from a shock.

F. BARNER.

P. ———, Sheboygan Co., Wis.

The corn I had from you was very satisfactory, and as I had it planted along side of the road it attracted a good deal of attention, because it was so fine.

O. UHLHORN.

FODDER CORN.

All stockraisers and dairymen know and appreciate the great value of Fodder Corn and it should be more generally planted. A piece of land is best selected near the pastures, when it will come very handy to feed to the milch cows in case the pastures get short. The best Fodder Corn is that which will give the greatest amount of good feed from an acre of ground, and we have selected our varieties with this in view.

From one-half to $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels are required per acre. It may be planted in hills, drills, or sown broadcast. The closer it is planted the finer the fodder; often 4 bushels are sown to the acre, but this we think is too much, as by such dense growth it is deprived of sun and air. Such fodder, if fed before drying, is watery and washy, and when dry is light and chaffy, in neither case containing much nutriment.

GIANT FODDER CORN. This grows very tall and leafy, and yields an immense quantity of fodder of excellent quality. Other varieties of Fodder Corn grow just as tall and often throw out leaves that are just as large, but the great productiveness of the Giant Fodder Corn arises from the closeness of the joints, and as leaves are thrown out at every joint, the result is an increased yield of fodder over every other variety. Peck, 40 cts.; bu., \$1.15; 2 bu., \$2.10; sacks included.

RED COB FODDER. In habit of growth it is very similar to the above; not quite so productive, but claimed to be more hardy. It is a well known and popular variety, and has the largest sale of any fodder corn. Peck, 40 cts.; bu., \$1.15; 2 bu., \$2; sacks included.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

Dairy farmers have realized that Sweet Corn grown for fodder is very valuable. It is an undeniable fact that there is more and nearly double the value in Sweet Corn grown for fodder than in other field corn. The reason for this is evident from the fact that Sweet Corn possesses very much more sugar than the field sorts, and as sugar is the most important factor, it necessarily follows that the corn possesses the demand increases



Giant Fodder Corn.

ing this in greatest quantity, is most valuable. Wherever it has been tried the demand increases and it is planted and sown more largely.

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN. This variety is planted most largely and has given the best satisfaction. Peck, 45 cts.; bu., \$1.35; 2 bu., \$2.50; sacks included.

EARLY SWEET FODDER CORN. This is an early variety that will mature ears, and the value of the ear should not be overlooked. The stalk is short, but leafy, and full of nutriment. Peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.40; sacks included.

EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR CANE.

In some parts of the West, Sugar Cane or Sorghum is largely used already for Fodder, and its use for this purpose is spreading very rapidly. In some parts again it is but little known, and we wish to call the attention of our brother farmers to the great value of Sorghum as a Pasture and Fodder crop. It can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to the extreme south, on any ground where corn will grow. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths, after the plants have secured a good start. It can be used as fodder and will furnish the principal provender for cattle, horses and mules from August until the following spring. It is also a splendid crop for soiling and can as well be used for summer pasture for sheep or cattle, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. For pasturage it is grown with excellent results, and springs up quickly after being fed or cut. Care should, however, be exercised in feeding it green, for while some growers state that no ill results follow its free use, others claim that, like clover, it will produce bloating. The variety of seed used is quite important, and no other seed can compare with our Improved

Early Minnesota Sugar Cane, either for Fodder or Sugar purposes. It is unusually rich in saccharine matter, is vigorous and much earlier than any other variety. From this Improved Early Minnesota the Hon. Seth H. Kenney, living in our county a few miles west of us, makes the well known Amber Cane Syrup for which he has already been awarded three World's Fair premiums, as follows: In New Orleans 1886, in Paris 1889, and the great World's Fair in Chicago 1893. No other variety is equal to our Improved Early Minnesota Sugar Cane and we have secured some seed from Mr. Kenney for our customers.

How to Seed and Cultivate.—About 30 pounds of seed are required per acre for Fodder or Pasture, and a good way of sowing is to use a wheat drill set to one bushel per acre. Stop every other hole and it will sow about right. When the plants are about 8 inches high, harrow with a heavy two-horse harrow. For soiling it may be cut as needed. For fodder, cut soon after the bloom comes out on the heads, leave for two or three days on the ground, then put up in shocks of about one load each.

Our price for our choice selected seed is very low. By express or freight, 5 lbs., 35 cts.; 15 lbs., 95 cts.; 30 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

The growing of choice Northern Grown Seed Potatoes grown here by us in Minnesota for seed only from carefully selected seed stock is a very important business in our farming and seed growing. By carefully selecting our seed stock, planting only smooth, handsome and well shaped potatoes, we established pure and hardy strains of the different kinds, and potatoes grown from such carefully selected seed here in the cold Northwest give satisfaction wherever planted. They will come up and grow strong and quickly and yield from a third to one-half more than any other seed planted alongside of it.

All our Seed Potatoes are carefully sorted. We throw out all tubers not sound and weighing less than 3 ounces. In this way we have only nice, large and sound tubers, free from scab and all diseases, and we are certain that everybody will be pleased with them. Dealers in seeds who keep a store only in large cities do not do this, but buy their supply in the open market. We are farmers and seed growers and carefully grow and sort our seed potatoes in the field at the time of digging, and ship only nice large and sound tubers. We usually make two grades as will be seen below.

It will certainly pay every farmer and potato grower to order some of our choice Seed Potatoes at the very low prices at which we can afford to sell them this year. Potatoes are not likely to be so cheap another year and there is a chance this year to get some of the best and finest Seed Potatoes at the very lowest prices. We ship our potatoes in the spring as soon as danger of freezing is over and so that they arrive in good time for planting. We acknowledge all orders as soon as received, and ship as soon as possible. Our customers can select a barrel made up of any three varieties at the barrel price of each variety, and we will pack them separate in one sack or barrel. This enables all to thoroughly test a number of the best kinds and ascertain which is best adapted for their soil, climate and market.

Our barrels contain $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, or 11 pecks, or by weight 165 pounds.

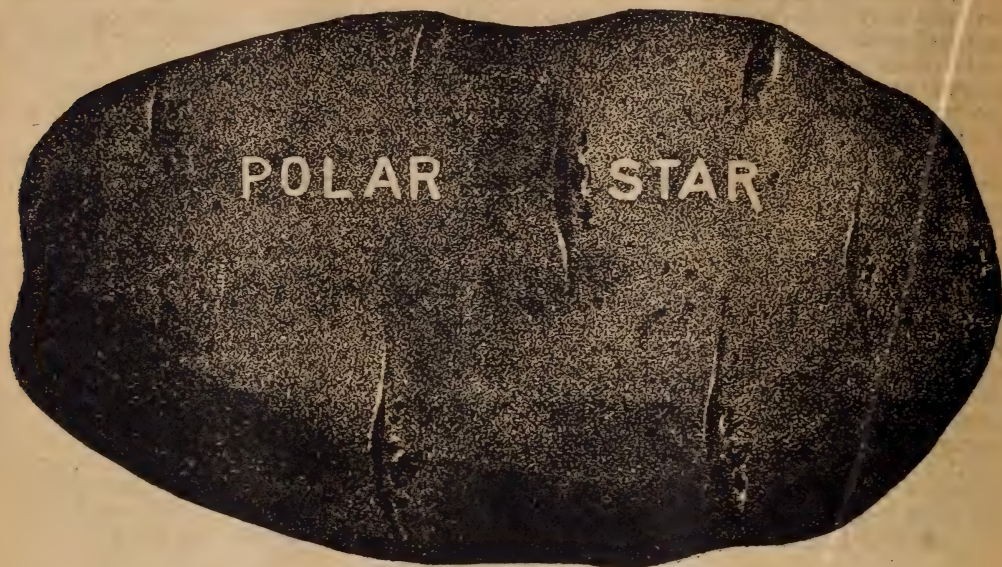


Early Minnesota Potato.

We were so well pleased with this excellent potato which we introduced a few years ago, and received so many approvals and compliments from our customers upon the good qualities of this excellent variety, that we place it at the head of all others. We know that any one of our customers who will take advantage of the low price at which we offer this grand potato this year and secure some for seed, will be more than pleased. It is the potato to plant for dry and unfavorable seasons, like we had two and three years ago, where it succeeded so well everywhere, and in a good and favorable season it is far ahead of all other varieties.

It is a very early potato, we found it to ripen from 10 to 12 days before the Early Ohio and another advantage it has is that it is nice and mealy and ready to use for the table when the tubers are the size of walnuts, and this advantage makes it the best earliest potato grown. But not only is it the earliest potato, but one of the best keepers, equal to any of the late and good keeping sorts. Last year, about the first week in June, when all other potatoes were badly sprouted, grown out and wilted, our Early Minnesotas were yet as nice as when first put into the cellar the fall before. The quality is of the best, the flesh is white and cooks nice and mealy, is very fine grained and such a nice and delicate flavor as seldom found in any potato. The skin is of a delicate flesh color and finely netted. The vines are of a strong and vigorous growth, and able to withstand considerable drought. There are but very few small potatoes in a hill and from 10 to 16 nice large tubers of marketable size under each hill. They are very uniform in shape and size. Our yield was so heavy this year that we are able to offer this grand potato at very low prices, and no potato grower should neglect this opportunity to secure at least a barrel or so, enough so as to get into the seed of this great potato. Price per peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; bbl., \$2.30; 5 bbls., \$11.00.

We have a few what we may call second grade of the Early Minnesota, they are smaller and not so fine in appearance as those above and our price for them is per bu., 60 cts.; bbl., \$1.50.



POLAR STAR.

We introduced this potato last year and it has become very popular with all those who have tried it. It is very early, crowding our Early Minnesota for earliness and will ripen a little earlier than the Early Ohio. It is the best potato to resist drought of any we have ever tested, and it might be called drought proof. In very unfavorable years—in seasons of severe drought, when other varieties fail almost entirely, our **Polar Star** will yield almost as much as in good and favorable potato seasons. In the summer of 1894, which was very dry and when other fields gave only from one-third to one-half of a crop, the **Polar Star** surprised us with a yield of 375 bushels to the acre. They are of a most vigorous growth, very hardy and entirely blight proof. Before half grown they are in good condition to eat, cooking dry and mealy. The tubers are oblong in form, skin smooth and white, flesh white, dry and mealy and of the finest flavor. **Peck, 40 c.; bu., \$1.10; bbl., \$2.75; 5 bbls., \$13.00.**



Abundance.

ABUNDANCE.

We have grown and thoroughly tested this potato now for several years with about thirty other different kinds and the superior quality of the **Abundance** could be plainly noticed. It is medium late, of excellent market shape and appearance. It somewhat resembles the Burbank Seedling in form and appearance, but does not grow quite so long. The skin is firmer than on most sorts, making it a first class shipper and keeper. It will produce large crops on ordinary soil and under favorable circumstances the yield is immense. From one-eighth of an acre the yield was 70 bushels of fine and large potatoes. It is very hardy and of strong and vigorous growth. Tubers are large, of oblong form and handsome appearance; skin and flesh is white, the eyes are shallow. The quality is of the very best and will compare with the best varieties grown. **Peck, 60 c.; ½ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$1.75.**

**EXTRA EARLY OHIO.****Selected Minnesota Grown Special Stock.**

This old standard sort is too well known to need any lengthy description. Unfortunately most of the potatoes planted by farmers for Early Ohios are so very badly mixed that it is a hard thing to find the pure variety, correct in size, shape and appearance; even a good deal of the stock sold by some seedsmen for Early Ohio's is badly run out and mixed. For this reason the **Early Ohio** is often undervalued by many farmers, they claim that it is run out and played out entirely, and they try to discover what they want among the many new varieties introduced in great numbers every year by dealers in seeds, who promise everything next to impossible in their descriptions aided by exaggerated illustrations, (painted and otherwise), of the new varieties which they bring out every year in great numbers, and these farmers will pay out much money and waste much time in experimenting with new varieties. The fact is that the true **Early Ohio** is just as good a producer and as fine in quality as it was in former years. We pay much attention to preserve this standard potato in its old time purity, but we also test a large number of new varieties every year and when we put them on the market they become standard and main crop varieties like our **Columbia** and **Early Minnesota**.

Thanks to the favorable season and the careful selection of our seed stock, we have a very choice lot of Early Ohio Seed Potatoes for our customers this year, and our price is so low that every farmer and Potato grower should improve the opportunity and secure some of our choice stock this year. It is not likely that we shall be able to offer them again at such low prices for a long time, and the market prices are not liable to be so low again as the past year. **Peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; bbl., \$2.30; 5 bbls., \$11.00.**

OUR SECOND GRADE EARLY OHIOS.

These are just as pure and true to name as our selected stock, the only difference is in the size and appearance. One lot happened to be caught in a rain in the field after they were dug, and they do not look so bright and these together with some smaller ones of our selected stock compose our second grade. They are fair size. **Bushel, 60 cts.; bbl., \$1.50.**

EARLY ROSE.

One of the well known old varieties, and deservedly popular in many localities. It yields heavy and is hard to beat. The tubers are smooth, and of excellent quality. We have carefully grown them and our stock is all right, and the prices very low. **Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 80 cts.; bbl., \$2.15.**

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

This is a medium early potato of excellent quality and handsome appearance. It can safely be classified with the heaviest yielders. Its keeping qualities for an early kind are unexcelled; it will keep until late in spring. Although it is an old variety, the stock that we offer has

been kept to its original vitality and productiveness by careful selection of best shaped tubers for planting. Our stock cannot be compared with the common run-out and mixed Beauty Of Hebrons generally offered. **Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 80 cts.; bbl., \$2.15.**

Compare our prices with those in other catalogues you receive, and remember that no dealers in seeds can equal our facilities for **growing good seeds**. This is one reason why we can sell good seeds so cheap. Would you not rather buy direct from the farmers and seed growers?



THE FREEMAN POTATO.

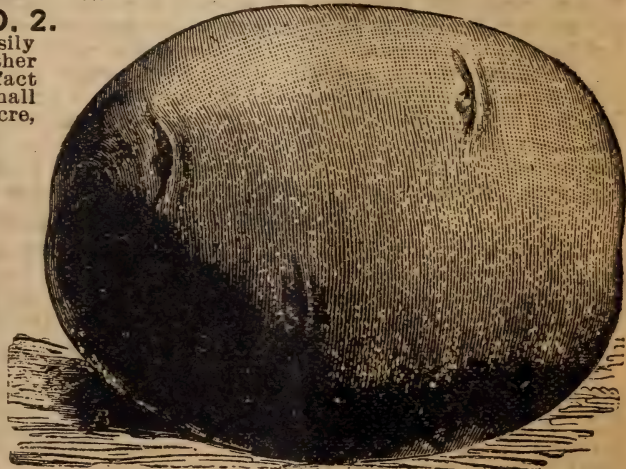
This variety originated here in Minnesota a few years ago, and when first introduced by a Philadelphia seedsman in 1891 it sold at \$3.00 a pound, and no one regretted the investment. It has since been very widely advertised and become a very popular variety, but the high price at which it has been sold so far has kept many from securing the seed. We are enabled to make our price so low as to place this capital Potato within reach of everybody, and we would advise every one and all of our brother farmers in search of a good Potato, combining quality and yield, to take advantage of our low prices and plant the FREEMAN, and we can assure you that you will be pleased. The tubers are oval in shape, russet in color, flesh very white (both raw and when cooked), very fine grain and of very best flavor. From the time they are as large as hens' eggs until new Potatoes come in the next year, they burst open when boiled with their jackets on, and appear snow white and floury. It is a remarkably good yielder, from 9 to 15 large Potatoes of marketable size being under a hill. It ripens early, although not an extra early variety, and is a good keeper. Price: Peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; bbl., \$2.50.

RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2.

A very distinct variety, and can easily be distinguished among a hundred other varieties. The tubers are large, in fact there are but very few bushels of small Potatoes in the crop from a whole acre, which yields between 300 and 400 bushels on an average. Although the tubers are large, they are not coarse and rough, as most heavy croppers are, but they are very smooth and of handsome appearance, with but few shallow eyes; in form they are oblong, inclined to round, skin and flesh are white and of unsurpassed quality, cooking dry and mealy. It can be grown on very rich ground and will stand heavy manuring without getting scabby. It is a late variety, although ripening not so very late. Peck, 30c.; bu., 80c.; bbl., \$2.15.

CARMAN NO. 1.

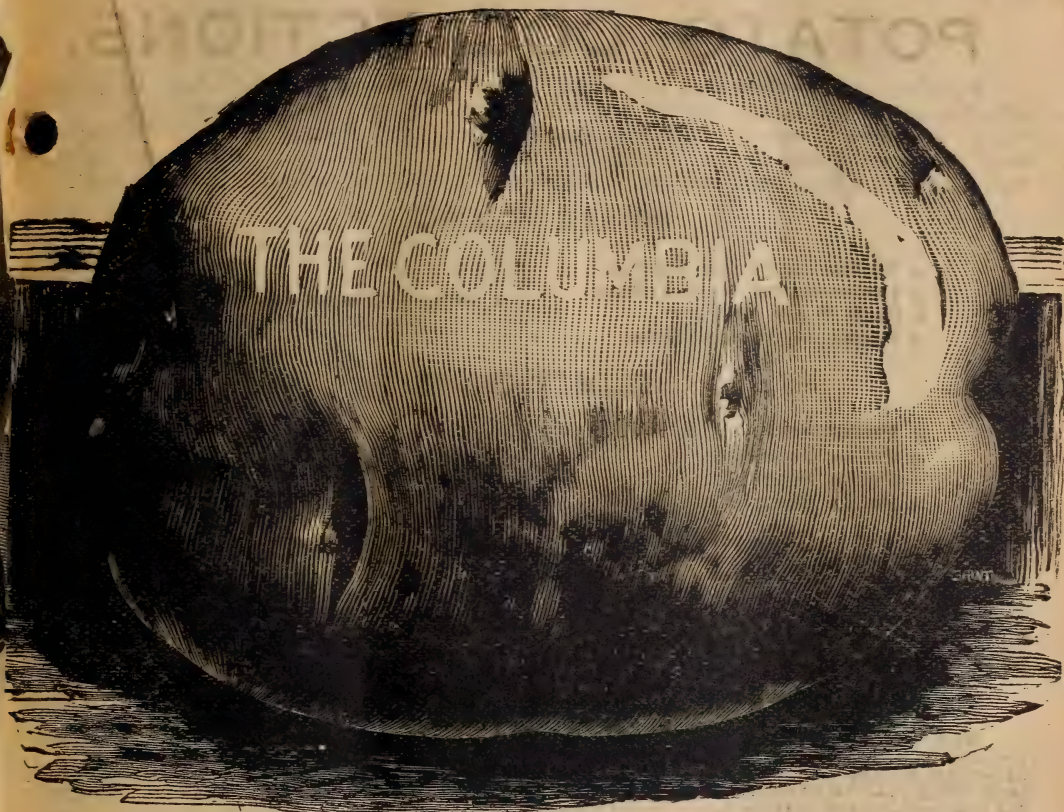
This is a seedling from other seedlings raised through several generations, always retaining those with the best qualities. Originated by the editor of the Rural New Yorker, who produced the "Rural New Yorker No. 2." It is medium in season, and resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2 in shape, and also in having very few and shallow eyes. The flesh is unusually white and the quality perfect. It is an enormous producer of very handsome tubers. Stock is yet limited. Peck, 80c.; ½ bu., \$1.20; bu., \$2.00.



Rural New Yorker No. 2.

THE IRISH DAISY.

A new variety introduced two years ago, seedling of the Empire State. We have a limited amount of the genuine stock to offer. They sold at \$15.00 a barrel two years ago and last year at \$5.50. Peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.25.



THE COLUMBIA POTATO. When we first introduced this Potato three years ago, we claimed then that it would be the best main crop Potato in this country. It has since fully proven our claims during the two driest and most unfavorable seasons following the introduction of this variety, when it yielded with us 380 and 270 bushels to the acre respectively in these two years, and last year the yield was enormous owing to favorable season, more than 400 bushels to the acre. We do not claim 1,000 bushels to the acre as some dealers in seeds would do if they had this variety, but we just tell you what it does with us by a little careful farming, and you can expect and will have the same results. It is a very strong grower and very hardy; they do not blight and will grow and produce a crop under the most unfavorable circumstances. We want every one of our brother farmers to get into the seed of this splendid main crop Potato, and our price this year is certainly low enough so all can order a bushel or a barrel of it.

It is medium late in season and a first-class keeper; it will keep sound and nice until late in spring and at the time when new Potatoes come in they are sound yet and in good condition to eat. It is very smooth with but few and shallow eyes; the skin is a creamy white color; flesh white and cooks very dry and mealy, and is of a fine flavor. The tubers are very uniform in size and shape with but very few or hardly any small ones, and grow closely together in a hill, and consequently are easily harvested. Peck 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; bbl., \$2.30.

NORTHERN VICTOR.

A new medium late variety, a great producer and of superior quality. Tubers are very large, oblong but somewhat round; skin is of a yellowish white color, finely netted; flesh pure white and fine grained. It is very hardy and such a strong and vigorous grower that it almost escapes the ravages of the potato bugs, and does not blight either. Peck, 40 cts.; bu., \$1.00; bbl., \$2.50.

SNOW FLAKE.

As a choice table variety, this potato takes the lead and is a great favorite with all. The tubers are of good size, white color, and are covered with a fine netting; the meat is pure white, and when cooked or baked is like snow flakes, and of the most delicious flavor. Many farmers object to growing this grand old potato for the reason that it will not yield enough. No wonder, for potatoes of choice qualities run out sooner

than those with coarse grain, and ought to be replaced often by pure and healthy strains. We have this year the choicest and purest lot ever offered. Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 80 cts.; bbl., \$2.15.

MAGGIE MURPHY.

This new potato was first introduced in Rochester, N. Y., and is remarkable for its heavy yielding qualities and has a record of 574 bu. to the acre. It is of the Rose class, large, well rounded, plump and as fine as silk. It is very hardy and a strong and vigorous grower and entirely blight proof. Eyes are rather a little deep; it is one of the best in quality and an enormous yielder. Peck, 40 cts.; bu., 85 cts.; bbl., \$2.25.

POTENTATE.

A very large, smooth potato especially valuable for its good cooking and keeping qualities. The tubers are uniform in size and shape and grow closely together in the hill. Peck, 35 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; bbl., \$2.30.

POTATO COLLECTIONS.

For the benefit of those that buy small lots of potatoes of different kinds to ascertain which kind is best adapted for their soil and climate, we have put up these Potato Collections. These are composed of the very best varieties, early and late. This is of great advantage to our patrons, as they not only save money by it, but have the chance to give so many different kinds, early and late, a trial and pick out what best suits their demands.

COLLECTION NO. 1.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 4 Pecks Early Minnesota, | } | 1 Bbl., 11 Pecks for only \$2.15. |
| 4 Pecks Rural New Yorker, | | |
| 1 Peck Polar Star, | | |
| 2 Pecks Northern Victor, | | |

COLLECTION NO. 2.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Pecks Early Ohio, | } | 1 Bbl., 11 Pecks for only \$2.15. |
| 4 Pecks Columbia, | | |
| 2 Pecks Freeman, | | |
| 2 Pecks Maggie Murphy, | | |

SECOND SIZED SEED POTATOES.

We have a few second grade potatoes to offer of the Early Minnesota, Polar Star, Freeman, and of the Early Ohio. They are just as pure and true to name as our selected stock from which they are assorted, only being smaller. We quote them at the following very low price: Bu. 60c; Bbl. \$1.50.

CHEAP FREIGHT RATES ON POTATOES.

The freight on potatoes is low, and considering the very low price at which we sell our choice potatoes this year nobody should neglect the opportunity and order a few barrels this spring. All know that it pays to change seed, and if possible to plant only northern grown potatoes and other seed. This year we offer our choice Minnesota grown potatoes at such a low price that it will prove the best investment in these hard times to order a few barrels of them.

The freight per barrel to the following places is about as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| To Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, about..... | 35 to 65 cents |
| To Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, about..... | 55 to 85 cents |
| To New York Pennsylvania, and other eastern states, about..... | 70 to 95 cents |
| To Texas, Arkansas and other southern states, about..... | 85 cts. to \$1.00 |

POTATO EYES OR WHOLE POTATOES BY MAIL.

Within the past few years many seedsmen have adopted the plan of sending Potato Eyes by mail, devoting considerable space to this method, but it is not very practical. Within one week after the potatoes are cut they have lost a great share of their vitality, and if obtained early in the season, before planting time has arrived those that have not been lost entirely up to that time will only make a feeble growth. We have therefore decided to send by mail medium-sized, sound, whole tubers; one pound of these will contain from 4 to 8 potatoes, with from 50 to 80 eyes, and these can be kept until planting time, and when then cut to single eyes these will have more flesh than the potato eyes usually sent by mail, and all the vitality, besides costing less. In one pound of medium-sized tubers you get from 50 to 80 eyes, costing only 24 cents, while 100 potato eyes cost \$1.00 or more, and they have not much flesh and vitality either. Note the difference. Many of our customers report the yields from single pounds at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. and more. Anyone, therefore, ordering a pound, or 3 or 4 lbs., by mail, will soon get into the seed of one or the other splendid variety. Price of Potatoes in small quantities, sent by mail, of any variety described in our catalogue; 1 lb., 24 cts.; 2 lbs., 44 cts.; 3 lbs., 64 cts.; 4 lbs., 80 cts.

OUR MINNESOTA GROWN SEED POTATOES ARE THE BEST.

Our many customers everywhere write us so, and we print here a few of the many letters we received from them:

STANLEY, Kan., Dec. 14, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—The seed potatoes you sent me made a very fine growth and yielded enormous. For three weeks they laid in mud and water and had they not been so vigorous I would have lost the entire crop. Yours, JOHN M. EASTLAND.

LITCHFIELD, Neb., Dec. 19, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—The season here has been very unfavorable and crops very light. Your seed nevertheless done well. From 1 peck of your Early Ohio I had 5 bu., and from the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of Polar Star 4 bu. Your garden seeds also did splendid. Yours truly, F. SCHULTZE.

PETERSBURG, Neb., Dec. 9, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—The season was very unfavorable, notwithstanding your potatoes done fine and gave a good yield and are of the finest eating qualities. Yours truly,

F. RAAB.

FRANKS, Ill., Dec. 3, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Your seeds were fine and I raised good crops from them. Potatoes I got from —, Maine, are very poor quality and cannot plant them any more. Yours,

F. GERHARDT.

THE TWO BEST MANGELS FOR STOCK.

We mail

a Garden for
ONE DOLLAR,
Consisting of

35 Packets Selected
Northern-grown
Vegetable Seeds
and 1 Packet
of finest
Flower Seed
Mixture.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED.

The best red Mangel cultivated. Grows to enormous size, yields heavily (from 50 to 70 tons per acre), and is of high feeding value. Is easily harvested, as the roots grow well over ground.

We select only the largest roots of true type, and produce a superior strain of this valuable mangel. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 32 cts. By express or freight, lb., 22 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85.

12 Sample Packages of Grass Seeds for only 10 cents, and 12 Sample Packages of Grain for only 10 cents postpaid.

exceedingly rich in sugar. Under average conditions it has yielded 14 tons of roots to the acre, containing about 16 per cent. of sugar. Large pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 26 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.



Golden Tankard.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL

WURZEL. A valuable and very popular variety in Europe, on account of its nutritious and milk producing qualities. It is considered the best of all the old and well known varieties.

The flesh is of a bright golden yellow and contains more sugar and nutritive matter than any other variety. Milch cows and sheep have a marked partiality for it. It is very productive with good cultivation; will yield 60 to 70 tons per acre, and its almost cylindrical shape, narrowing abruptly at both ends, will permit of its being easily pulled and harvested. About 6 to 8 pounds of seed are required per acre. Price, postpaid, by mail, pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 36 cts.; By express or freight, lb., 26 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.20.

CHAMPION YELLOW GLOBE. A good keeper, very productive and adapted for growing in shallow soils. Roots grow to a large size and are round or of globular form. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 38 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 28 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

RED GLOBE. Similar to the above, only different in color. Same price.

SUGAR BEETS.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN. This is cultivated on a larger scale than any other sugar beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is a heavier yielder than the following and contains from 13 to 15 per cent of sugar.

Large pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

VILMORIN'S IMPERIAL. An improved French variety, exceedingly rich in sugar. Under average conditions it has yielded 14 tons of roots to the acre, containing about 16 per cent. of sugar. Large pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 26 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Buy your Seeds
direct from
the Growers.

C ARROTS FOR HORSES AND COLTS.

Victoria

The largest and unquestionably the heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow carrot cultivated. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is a heavy cropper on all soils, but especially adapted for strong or rich land.

Price: By mail, postpaid, pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24c.; lb., 78c. Express or freight, lb., 70c.; 5 lbs., \$4.

THE
BEST FIELD
CARROT

Of all root crops there is none so well adapted for horses, and particularly for colts, as carrots. In Europe they are largely grown for this purpose and the farmers know the value of raising and feeding carrots to their stock. Every farmer feeding carrots daily to his horses and colts, particularly in fall and spring, will find them better than all condition powders; distemper and similar diseases amongst his horses will be unknown to him. Try a small patch of carrots, farmers, and see if they don't pay. Sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills far enough apart so they can be cultivated with a horse cultivator; 3 to 5 lbs. of seed are required to sow 1 acre.

VICTORIA. New yellow carrot, illustrated and described opposite.

MASTADON. This is considered the heaviest cropping carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp, solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, and are easily harvested. They yield from 15 to 20 tons per acre. Price: By mail postpaid, pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24c.; lb., 78c. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 70c.; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

LONG WHITE BELGIAN CARROT. Grows one-third above ground and to a large size. Root is pure white, but the top green. Easily harvested and very productive. Price: By mail, postpaid, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 50c. By express or freight, lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

LARGE ORANGE BELGIAN. Another very good variety for stock feeding, like the above, but yellow. Price: By mail, postpaid, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c. By express or freight, lb., 42c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

ARTICHOKES.

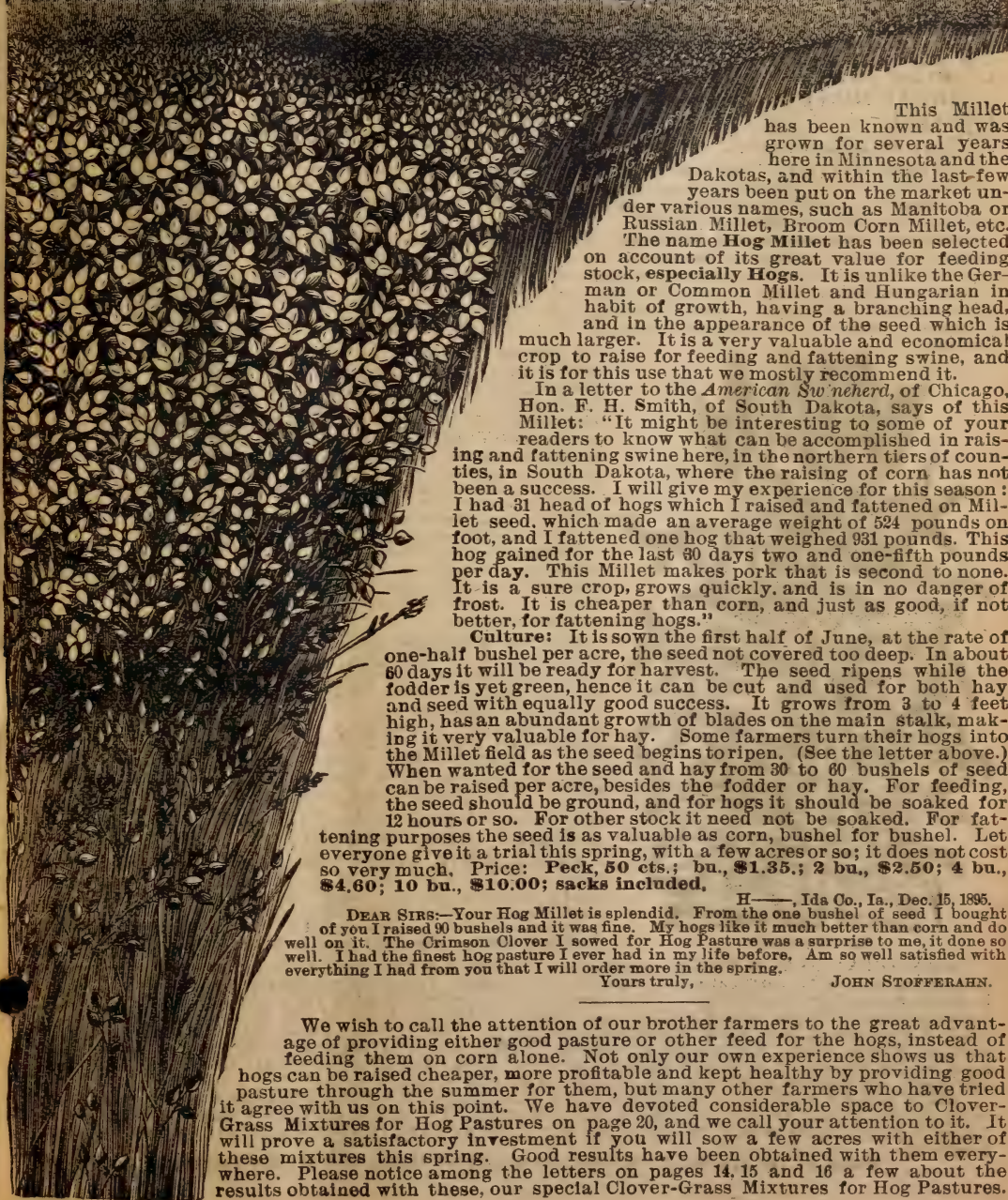
THE IMPROVED WHITE FRENCH. This is the cheapest and healthiest hog food to raise; the yield is enormous, from 400 to 1,000 bu. per acre are grown, and even the expense of harvesting is saved as the hogs will harvest them and help themselves. They are very easily grown; select a piece of land where you can allow them to remain, and they need planting but once and little or no cultivation after the first year. The seed is cut to very small pieces with one eye and planted in rows same as potatoes, about 2 inches deep, and cultivated the same. They need not be dug in the fall, but can remain in the ground all winter, as freezing solid and thawing out again many times does not hurt them. A couple weeks after the blossoms fall turn the hogs in and let them root for the tubers and keep them in during the winter any time



Artichoke Root.

besides they are considered the best preventive against hog cholera and other diseases among swine. E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock raiser of Iowa, says on this point: "Since I have been raising them I have been surrounded by herds of cholera hogs, and mine have still kept healthy, and with an abundance of artichokes feel that I can almost defy the cholera, and had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buying many thousands of bushels of corn." J. D. Washburn, of Missouri, says in the *Journal of Agriculture and Farmer*: "I can safely say that artichokes are the cheapest hog food I ever saw, and a good preventive of hog cholera. I have had no sick hogs since I raised artichokes. I have raised from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre." Price: Peck, 50c.; bu., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.50. One bbl. is enough to plant one acre. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

Hog Millet



This Millet has been known and was grown for several years here in Minnesota and the

Dakotas, and within the last few years been put on the market under various names, such as Manitoba or Russian Millet, Broom Corn Millet, etc. The name Hog Millet has been selected on account of its great value for feeding stock, especially Hogs. It is unlike the German or Common Millet and Hungarian in habit of growth, having a branching head, and in the appearance of the seed which is much larger. It is a very valuable and economical crop to raise for feeding and fattening swine, and it is for this use that we mostly recommend it.

In a letter to the *American Swineherd*, of Chicago, Hon. F. H. Smith, of South Dakota, says of this Millet: "It might be interesting to some of your readers to know what can be accomplished in raising and fattening swine here, in the northern tiers of counties, in South Dakota, where the raising of corn has not been a success. I will give my experience for this season: I had 31 head of hogs which I raised and fattened on Millet seed, which made an average weight of 524 pounds on foot, and I fattened one hog that weighed 931 pounds. This hog gained for the last 30 days two and one-fifth pounds per day. This Millet makes pork that is second to none. It is a sure crop, grows quickly, and is in no danger of frost. It is cheaper than corn, and just as good, if not better, for fattening hogs."

Culture: It is sown the first half of June, at the rate of one-half bushel per acre, the seed not covered too deep. In about 60 days it will be ready for harvest. The seed ripens while the fodder is yet green, hence it can be cut and used for both hay and seed with equally good success. It grows from 3 to 4 feet high, has an abundant growth of blades on the main stalk, making it very valuable for hay. Some farmers turn their hogs into the Millet field as the seed begins to ripen. (See the letter above.) When wanted for the seed and hay from 30 to 60 bushels of seed can be raised per acre, besides the fodder or hay. For feeding, the seed should be ground, and for hogs it should be soaked for 12 hours or so. For other stock it need not be soaked. For fattening purposes the seed is as valuable as corn, bushel for bushel. Let everyone give it a trial this spring, with a few acres or so; it does not cost so very much. Price: Peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.35; 2 bu., \$2.50; 4 bu., \$4.60; 10 bu., \$10.00; sacks included.

H—, Ida Co., Ia., Dec. 15, 1895.
DEAR SIR:—Your Hog Millet is splendid. From the one bushel of seed I bought of you I raised 90 bushels and it was fine. My hogs like it much better than corn and do well on it. The Crimson Clover I sowed for Hog Pasture was a surprise to me, it done so well. I had the finest hog pasture I ever had in my life before. Am so well satisfied with everything I had from you that I will order more in the spring.

Yours truly,

JOHN STOFFERAHN.

We wish to call the attention of our brother farmers to the great advantage of providing either good pasture or other feed for the hogs, instead of feeding them on corn alone. Not only our own experience shows us that hogs can be raised cheaper, more profitable and kept healthy by providing good pasture through the summer for them, but many other farmers who have tried it agree with us on this point. We have devoted considerable space to Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures on page 20, and we call your attention to it. It will prove a satisfactory investment if you will sow a few acres with either of these mixtures this spring. Good results have been obtained with them everywhere. Please notice among the letters on pages 14, 15 and 16 a few about the results obtained with these, our special Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures.

MILLETS.

Probably no other fodder plants are so popular and well known as Millet and Hungarian. When drought is cutting the hay crop short, Millet can yet be sown to make up the shortage. This was clearly shown last spring when the dry weather in many sections injured the hay crop so that many meadows were not worth cutting and there was such a demand for Millet and Hungarian that it was impossible to get seed at almost any price, and as high as \$2.25 to \$2.75 a bushel being paid, and it could not always be had at even these prices. We would advise you to order your stock early this spring. We will fill orders at the low prices quoted below as long as our large stock holds out and reserve the right to change to market prices when it is exhausted.

HUNGARIAN MILLET. This is preferred by many because it is not so rank and has finer stocks than Millet, and consequently makes finer hay and fodder. It endures dry weather remarkably well, and can be sown late in the summer, even after the hay is cut or in the stubble when it is turned over and prepared right after cutting the grain. Weight 48 pounds per bu. Sow about three pecks per acre. Price: Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 95 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.80; sacks included.

GERMAN MILLET. It grows very rank and is one of the best for hay or fodder and is grown very largely. About three pecks of seed are sown per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel. Price: Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 95 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.85; sacks included.

COMMON MILLET. This does best on dry, light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 4 feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves and is excellent for forage. About ½ bushel of seed is sown per acre. Price: Peck, 30 cts.; bu., 90 cts.; 2 bu., \$1.70; sacks included.

NEW GOLDEN WONDER MILLET. The heads of this average 10 to 15 inches long and containing sometimes as high as 18,000 seeds each, thus making it a profitable crop even for seed only. The stalk is full of broad leaves, resembling those of corn. Under equal circumstances it will yield twice as much fodder and three times as much seed as other sorts. Sow, if for seed, ½ bushel (25 pounds) per acre. Peck, 70 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.00; sacks included.



KAFFIR CORN

KAFFIR CORN. One of the best fodder plants, yielding two crops in one season. It resists drought to a remarkable degree. The stalks and leaves are used as green fodder and are well liked by all stock; the seed is used for fattening stock but can be ground and made into flour, which can be used the same as wheat flour for bread, cakes, muffins, etc. In sections where drought has destroyed all other crops, Kaffir Corn has always done well and should be planted more largely. We have two varieties, the White and the Red Kaffir Corn.

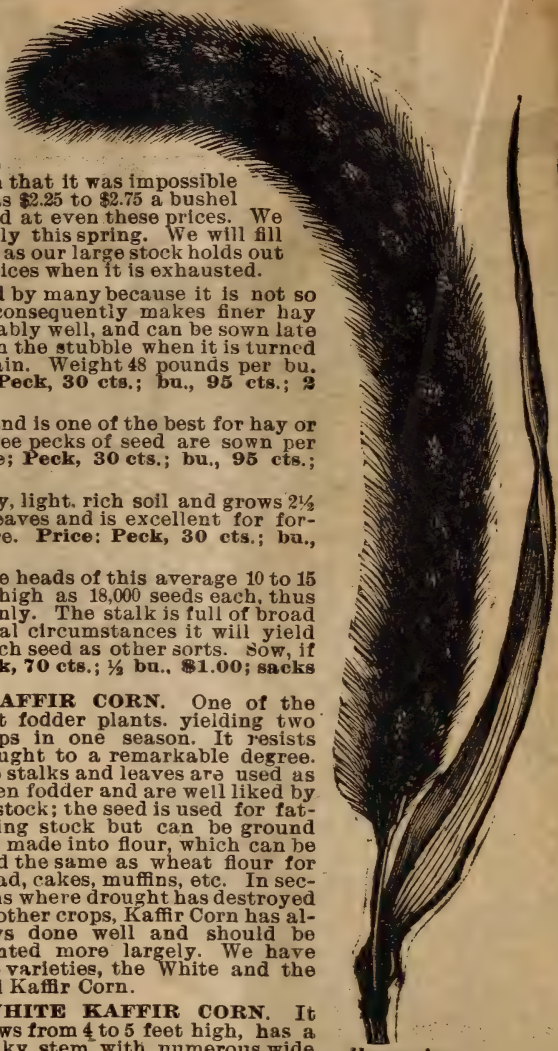
WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high, has a stalky stem with numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. If the fodder is wanted only, it can be cut twice or oftener in a season. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre; for fodder sow ½ to 1 bushel either broadcast or in drills. Lb., 8 cts.; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00. By mail postpaid, lb., 15 cts.; 3 lbs., 40 cts.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the White; the stalks are more slender, very juicy and leafy. The heads are long and slender. It is one of the best drought resisters and does well on poor land and yields well. The seed is red. Lb., 8 cts.; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00. By mail postpaid, lb., 15 cts.; 3 lbs., 40 c.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN. A variety of Indian Corn imported a few years ago from Brazil, and has proven to be very valuable in the United States. It is very productive, often sending up 10 to 15 shoots, each with 5 to 10 ears. The kernels are pure white, and, when ground into flour, it is considered equal to the best wheat flour, and the bread is said to be of the finest taste and flavor. Cooked when green, it is equal to the best sweet corn. It will ripen where other corn does, and is cultivated the same. The stalks are sweet, tender and juicy, with an abundance of leaves, unequalled for fodder. Plant 5 to 6 quarts per acre. Large pkt., 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 25 cts.; 5 qts., 85 cts.

JERUSALEM CORN. A new forage plant belonging to the non-saccharine sorghums, claimed to be one of the best and surest crops for dry countries. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three to four pounds of seed will plant one acre. Large pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 90 cts.; postpaid.

Write us for Special Prices for quantities of Millet and Hungarian Seed.



Hungarian.



There is no other plant as valuable for fattening sheep as rape, and after it once becomes generally known it will be appreciated. The largest sheep raisers in this country, as well as in Europe, know the value of Rape for fattening sheep and will not be without it, for when sheep and lambs are turned in upon it they will soon "weigh like lead."

CULTURE: A practical sheep grower of Dodge Co., Wis., cultivates his rape as follows: About the first of July a piece of land is prepared very nicely and the Rape drilled in with a Planet Jr. seed drill, using about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed per acre, drills to be three feet apart. Drilling closer is not advisable as it grows very rank and spreads out between rows. The seed germinates very rapidly and in about a week the rows can be seen clear across the piece. With a hand cultivator,

which is then run close to the rows, all weeds and grass are killed, and about a week later it is cultivated again. By the last of September it is grown up so rank that the whole ground is covered, affording large quantities of very valuable food for the sheep or lambs. On clean and rich soil it can also be sown broadcast, using 5 to 6 pounds per acre. It is thus sown in May and cut or pastured off when sufficiently advanced, when it will grow up again and may be used a second time in the same manner; but ordinarily the best results are obtained when sown during the first half of June or first half of July. It is also of great value as a catch crop, as it grows better late rather than earlier in the season. When a grain crop, therefore, has failed from any cause whatsoever, there is ample time to plow the land and sow Rape upon it. It can also be cut and put up like hay before winter, if it is not wanted for pasture, and can then be drawn and fed as desired. Price by mail, postpaid, large pkt., 6 cts.; lb., 28 cts.; 2 lbs., 50 cts. By express or freight, lb., 18 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

It is very important that nothing but the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape is sown, for other varieties are sold by some dealers, but their cultivation is not satisfactory. We have the genuine imported seed.

GIANT SPURRY.

Spurry is of great value for light or thin ground, and several years experimenting at the Michigan Agricultural College has proven that it is the only plant which can be grown on poor, sandy, dry soil that will surely return a paying yield. Dr. Manley Stiles, of Lansing, Michigan, calls it the clover of sandy soils, yielding 7,700 pounds per acre; and in another report to the Michigan Agricultural Station he says: "The Spurry has shown wonderful productiveness. Its value as a manurial plant on light sands is pronounced. It seems to enrich the soil more rapidly than other plants. It is readily eaten by cows, sheep and cattle."

CULTURE: It is of very rapid growth and is sown the latter half of March and in April or May at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, if wanted for hay. The seed is sown broadcast on pretty well prepared ground and covered lightly by harrowing. It germinates quickly, and in from 6 to 8 weeks is ready to cut. It is usually cut for hay the first time and pastured afterwards for the rest of the summer. If wanted as a fertilizer, 20 pounds are sown per acre and when 15 to 20 inches high plowed under; two crops can be plowed under in one year, on account of its quick growth. It is not a perennial. Price prepaid by mail, oz., 8 cts.; lb., 22 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts. By express or freight, lb., 12 cts.; 10 lbs. (for 1 acre), \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

COMMON or SMALL SPURRY does not grow so high as the Giant Spurry, otherwise it is the same. Price, by express or freight, lb., 12 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.75.

LUPINS One of the best plants known for reclaiming poor and particularly sandy and old, worn-out land, by plowing in the Lupins such land can be made very valuable. It is so highly valued in Germany that it is called "Gold of the Desert" or "Desert Reclaimer." When dried for fodder is very good for sheep. Lb., 20c.; postpaid. By exp. or freight, lb., 10c.; 10 lbs., 90c.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS, OR FLAT PEA.

The New Forage Plant for Barren Soils and Dry Regions.



The Lathyrus Plant.

It might truly be called an agricultural wonder. It has long been known in its wild state in Europe, and for about 30 years it has been cultivated in Germany. It was introduced into this country a few years ago and raised successfully at the Experimental Grounds of the Michigan Agricultural College. Last year it was generally introduced and successfully grown by thousands of farmers. It seems to be the plant for barren and dry soils; and to withstand prolonged drought. Those who have held off and did not try it last year will do well to do so this spring. On very poor, unimproved, sandy soil it makes a top growth of six to eight inches and a root growth of twelve to fifteen inches the first year. The tops are not easily cut down by frost and the roots go through the winter well. It starts to grow early in the spring and continues to grow till late in the fall. Two or three cuttings can be made in one season and a large amount of very rich hay can be secured from a comparatively small area. It is excellent for pasturage as well as for hay. According to chemical analysis it is twice as rich for feeding stock or enriching the soil as Alfalfa or Clover. It was found that 5 tons of Lathyrus hay are equal to 8½ tons of ground barley in feed value. The yield is enormous; one-year-old plants gave at the rate of 10,460 lbs. of green forage per acre. The mature plants root 30 feet deep, enabling them to stand the severest droughts and extreme cold. It lasts 50 years without reseeded. Like all long-lived plants, it grows slowly at first, and needs care to keep down the weeds. **Price of Seed:** Pkt., 6 cts.; 3 pkts., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; ½ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.40.

See the letters on pages 14, 15 and 16 and note in some of them how successfully this plant has been grown here in this country. It is and will be a success, and you will not regret to try some of it this spring.

SACALINE. This new forage plant was introduced last spring and great claims made for it. We have grown it here but had no marked success, neither did any of our customers report any success.

cess. If any of our customers wish to give it a further trial this year, we can supply the genuine seed at 10 cents per package.

SAND VETCH.—*Vicia villosa*. A splendid forage plant, which is new in this country although very largely grown in Europe and particularly in Germany. It is especially well adapted for light, sandy or poor soils, although it succeeds on all soils. It is hardy and does not suffer from drought, which makes it particularly valuable. Its cultivation is easy, sowing the seed broadcast at the rate of 30 pounds per acre, covering it with a harrow. It is best sown in spring, although it can be sown in fall with Winter Rye, when it will produce a heavy crop of nutritious herbage early the next spring. By reason of its quick growth it can be sown any time in spring or summer, occupying the ground but a short time, when a heavy crop can be cut or plowed under; it can therefore be called a valuable catch crop. After it once becomes known we think it will take the place of Cow Peas and similar plants for plowing under, or green manure and forage. **Price per lb., 8 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.85; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.90.**

SPRING VETCHES or TARES.—*Vicia sativa*. A very productive and highly nutritious fodder plant; is grown very extensively in England, also in Canada. It is either cut green for soiling or made into hay. It is well liked and greatly relished by cattle. It is sown broadcast in spring at the rate of one bushel per acre. **Per lb., 7 cts.; 50 lbs. (1 bu.), \$3.00, by express or freight.**

VETCHES, OATS AND SPRING RYE, when mixed proportionately and sown broadcast at the rate of fifty pounds per acre, we do not know of anything that will produce as much feed as this. Dairy farmers or others, where soiling is practiced, will find it almost impossible to get along without it when once they have tried it and know its value. We put this up mixed in the right proportion, and many of our patrons sow several acres every year. **50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.15.**

SERADELLA, OR CULTIVATED BIRDSFOOT.

For light, poor or sandy soils Seradella is one of the best fodder plants. We know its great value and have urged our brother farmers for several years to give this valuable forage plant more attention. In Germany large tracts are sown in sections where the soil is light or sandy, and several years' trial here has convinced us that it is equally valuable for this country. Whoever is not familiar with it should try at least one acre. Equally valuable for soiling, green fodder, hay, pasture.

Culture; It can be sown either by itself or in Winter Wheat or Rye; 15 or 20 lbs. per acre are sown by itself in early spring on pretty well prepared ground and the seed harrowed in. If wanted for hay it is cut in August, and by the latter part of September it will be grown up enough to be cut again for green fodder. For soiling or to be fed green, it is cut in June the first time and in a few weeks the second time; when sufficiently started again after cutting it the second time, it is pastured until late in fall. When wanted for pasture alone it will give the best and richest pasture for milch cows from May until fall. When closely grazed it is remarkable for its quick aftergrowth. In Winter Wheat or Rye it is sown in early spring at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, and after the grain is cut it begins to grow rapidly, and in a few weeks from harvest until late in the fall it will be the best pasture for milch cows on the whole farm.

It is very remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities and dense, close and thick growth, covering the ground completely and choking out all weeds; also very desirable as a catch crop. It is not a perennial but can be cut twice and give good fall pasture in one year. **Price prepaid by mail, oz., 8 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 4 lbs., 70 cts. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 12 cts.; 15 lbs. (for 1 acre), \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00.**

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

EXACT SIZE OF SEEDS



WHITE BEAUTY SUNFLOWER. A.B.

WHITE BEAUTY SUNFLOWER. A mammoth single-head sunflower with pure, snow white seeds. This strikingly distinct new sort is not only the most beautiful, the most vigorous, the most valuable for stock and poultry feeding, and for oil production, but owing to the fact that all its powers are expended in producing one mammoth head, it is simply a marvel for productiveness, out-yielding the old sorts almost two to one. 3,000 lbs. per acre being no unusual yield. Pkt., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid by mail.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. A more profitable or important crop can hardly be raised, especially by prairie farmers. The seed is highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it. The hens will fatten on it and lay more eggs than on any other food. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches in diameter and contain a lot of seed, which makes it cheap food for fowls. Next comes the great value as fuel; when dried, the stalks will make a good hot fire, while the seed-heads, with the seed in, will make a better fire than the best hard coal. One acre at least should be planted and used for either fuel or the seed for poultry. Four quarts will plant 1 acre. Price: by mail, postpaid, pkt., 3 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By express or freight, qt., 10 cts.; 4 qts., 36 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.95.

BROOM CORN.

NEW EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. For general cultivation the best variety on account of color and quality of brush, ripens early, grows 8 to 10 feet high, brush of good length, fine and straight, and it does not get red in the field before it is cut but remains strictly green, consequently brings always the highest market price. Large pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, peck, 75 cts.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$2.45.

NEW JAPANESE BROOM CORN. The earliest broom corn known. matures in about 75 days, can therefore sometimes be planted as a catch crop or even after wheat. Brush is fine and long, without center stalk. Large pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts., postpaid. By freight or express, peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

WILD RICE.—*Zizania Aquatica.*

As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water and affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, also furnishing them plenty of food from the animalculæ upon its stalks. For planting in fish ponds it is especially desirable. It can be sown broadcast from a boat in from 1 to 5 feet of water, having a mud bottom, and grows very rapidly. It also does well along the shores of marshes and makes a good hay. Cattle are fond of it. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 28 cts.; 4 lbs., \$1.00. By express or freight, lb., 18 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 20 lbs., \$3.00.

BRANCHING DOURA.—*Yellow Milo Maize.*

Highly valuable because of its certainty to produce heavy crops on poor, dry soil. The quantity of green fodder, for which stock shows a marked partiality, is enormous. The seed heads grow very large, producing a large quantity of grain, which is superior food for fowls. Cultivate same as corn; plant 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Large pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.

TEOSINTE.—*Reana Luxurians.*

A wonderfully productive forage plant adapted more for the south, but we have grown it in this vicinity successfully. It suckers more than any forage plant, producing 20 to 30 stalks from one kernel of seed, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding such an abundance of forage that one plant is considered sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for 24 hours. Seed is very scarce. Price: Large pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CARAWAY.

We recommend this for sowing into pastures or in clover fields as it will prevent bloat or similar diseases, and is highly relished by cattle. Sow 2 to 5 lbs. per acre. Lb., 75 cts.; 3 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

TOBACCO SEED.

The following varieties of tobacco seeds which have been carefully grown, are true to name and of best vitality. We can recommend them to our patrons. Prices on all varieties, including postage: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$2.00.

BIG HAVANA. A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the south, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. One of the most popular varieties, and in many localities the staple crop.

HESTER. A very broad leaved, fine growing plant of the bright yellow leaf variety; the veins are small, and the color cannot fall with proper sweating, to be a rich, fine tobacco color. It has the great advantage of ripening early and is better adapted for a wide range of soils and latitudes than any of the yellow varieties.

RUSSIAN HEMP.

Very desirable for fattening purposes, and can be fed like linseed, of particular value for fattening fowls or for bird seed. Sow in May, broadcast, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. 1 lb., 20 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, 1 lb., 12 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

OUR GARDEN SEED DEPARTMENT.

WE not only have the largest and most complete stock of **Grass and Field Seeds** for the Farm and Field, grown by us here in Minnesota for seed only, but we also have as large and complete a stock of **Garden Seeds** as is carried by any house, and they are of the best quality obtainable. We are so situated that we can not only offer our customers the cheapest seeds but **the best Seeds that can be had**. In making up our Catalogue we aim to have everything arranged so it can easily be found, and we do not use any exaggerated illustrations or descriptions; we know you want facts and the truth, and these we aim to give in our illustrations as well as in the descriptions, and the best evidence of how well we have succeeded in this is our ever increasing business and the many letters we receive every year from our well pleased patrons.

Should this not be reason enough for you to send us your orders this year and let us show what we can do? We are prepared to take care of a larger number of customers than ever before; our crops have been splendid, our seeds were harvested and prepared in the best of condition possible, our prices are right and we have the room and the facilities to fill all orders promptly. You will not find large cash prizes offered which only one single customer among thousands has a chance to obtain, but all alike have to pay the big prices asked for such seeds for which the prizes are offered. We sell you Seeds of the best quality only and at the very lowest prices, and have no discounts or other schemes to attract customers.

Our prices for packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. as well as for half pints are quoted free by mail and at these low prices we deliver them by mail postpaid to your Post Office. **For pounds, if ordered sent by mail, please add 8 cts. per lb. to the low price quoted for lbs.** to prepay postage, and for pints and quarts 8 and 15 cents. Please read the notes on nearly every page, where we explained this more fully.

Good and quick mail service makes near neighbors of us all, no matter where you live, whether on the Pacific or Atlantic coast or only a few miles or hundred miles from our warehouse, you can obtain our Seeds just as easy and with as little trouble as our next door neighbors, who come to our Warehouse and personally buy what they need.

ARTICHOKE SEED. Large Green Globe. Produces large, globular heads which are cooked the same as Asparagus. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS. The Jerusalem Artichoke. See Farm Seed Department for full description and price.

ASPARAGUS SEED. Conover's Colonial. A well tried, standard variety of large size, quick growth and excellent quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

PALMETTO. Very early, of large size, even and regular in growth and appearance, of excellent quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

IMPROVED RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX. The best general crop bean. Very early, excellent quality; pods stringless, golden yellow, very fleshy; can be used either for snaps, green shelled or when ripe and dried. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.10, not prepaid, see note on next page.

WARDWELL'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. This is one of the earliest, hardest and most productive of all wax beans. It is almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender (stringless) and of delicate, waxy yellow; quality excellent, of a fine, buttery flavor as snaps and splendid for winter use when dry. A great favorite with Market Gardeners. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10, not prepaid, see note on next page.

GERMAN BLACK WAX or BUTTER BEAN. No doubt but this is the earliest of the Wax varieties and of the best quality. The pods are large and of a beautiful waxy-yellow color, entirely stringless and of excellent quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.20, not prepaid, see note on next page.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. Pods waxy white, nearly transparent, of fair size, stringless, very tender and good flavor; seeds white. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.15, not prepaid, see note on next page.

FLAGELOUT WAX. Pods are very large and tender, a splendid variety for either market or home use. Very early and nearly always exempt from rust. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.20, not prepaid, see note on next page.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS.

EARLY RED VALENTINE. The pods are very tender, fleshy and brittle. Very profitable for market gardeners on account of its earliness and great productiveness. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 95 cts., not prepaid, see note on next page.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. This is the earliest of the green podded beans and has all the good qualities of the well known Refugee and the additional advantage of being ready for the table at least 10 days earlier. It is an immense yielder and sure cropper. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 95 cts., not prepaid, see note on next page.

BEST OF ALL. A new variety which originated in Germany. Pods are about twice as long as of the Red Valentine, very fleshy, tender, stringless and of excellent flavor. One of the best or the "best of all" for market or family use. It is very productive. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 12 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.15, not prepaid, see note on next page.

LONG YELLOW, SIX WEEKS. Very productive, early, of good quality and a good shell bean. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00 not prepaid, see note on next page.

IMPROVED TREE BEAN.

This is easily the heaviest yielding bean known. On one vine have been counted 156 pods, which contained 864 beans, the product of one single bean planted. It is a small, very white bean, resembling the Navy, but cooks in less time and is of better flavor. They should be planted in rows 2½ feet apart, and 20 inches apart in the rows, so they will not crowd each other and to secure the largest yield. Ten to twelve quarts will plant one acre. One of the finest and best varieties for shell beans. Pkt., 3 cts.; ¼ pint, 8 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bu., \$3.00, not prepaid, see note below.



Improved Tree Bean.

BURPEES DWARF LIMA. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches in height yet branching so vigorously that the plants develop into a magnificent circular bush from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans which are of the same large size as the well known large Pole Limas and of equal flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 30 cts., prepaid by mail.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. A perfect bush about 18 inches high, maturing its first beans two weeks before any pole Lima and continuing to bear its load of well filled pods until stopped by frost. The beans are the size of the Sieva or Small Pole Lima and of delicious quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; ¼ pint, 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts., prepaid by mail.

WHITE NAVY. The well known small white bean. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ pint, 8 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; qt., 16 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bu., \$2.75, not prepaid, see note below.

ENGLISH, or BROAD WINDSOR BEANS. Well known in England and largely grown there, considered the best for general cultivation. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts., prepaid by mail.

Gardeners and farmers buying beans in large quantities should write for our special prices in bushel lots and more, which we quote by return mail.

PLEASE NOTE that the prices for Pints, Quarts, Pecks and Bushels, for beans quoted above do not include postage or prepayment of freight or express charges, (a few varieties excepted) as they are often ordered together with larger field seed orders and can be packed together and sent by freight. If pints and quarts are ordered separate to be sent by mail, please add 8 cents per pint and 15 cents per quart for postage. Pecks and bushels can best be sent by either express or freight. Packets and half pints we send by mail prepaid at the prices quoted, and we wish to call your attention to the low price of our well filled large packets and our half pints do not cost any more than dealers sell packets for and contain more than three times the quantity of beans.

Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Md., March 9, '95.
The vegetable and flower seeds which I ordered from you last year have done so well and given such excellent results that I now send a larger order this year. The Refugee Beans cannot be excelled in yielding or eating qualities.

REV. M. ZEILER.

St. Clair, Minn., April 8, 1895.

Please advise me if you can furnish — seed, I have repeatedly ordered it from eastern seed dealers but had no results from it, the same as with most seeds of other varieties which I ordered from seedsmen in the east.

REV. A. J. DYSTERHEFT.

POLE BEANS.

GOLDEN CLUSTER POLE BEAN. A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole six to eight feet high. It bears its bright golden yellow pods in clusters of from three to six in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by the frost. It snaps easily, is stringless, cooks tender and of very delicate flavor. The pods are six to eight inches long. It is very productive, two or three pecks being an average picking from a single vine. Among many of the largest market gardeners it has taken the place of Dwarf varieties, as it will give a supply of string beans through the entire summer and produce many times the quantity of the Dwarf varieties in the same space. Pkt., 4 cts.; ¼ pint, 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 12 cts.; qt., 20 cts., not prepaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOME-STEAD. The best variety for use in a green state. The pods, which are entirely stringless, are silvery green in color, resembling in this particular the Refugee, and although very large, are tender and melting when cooked. It is enormously productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ pint, 12 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts., prepaid by mail.

CASE KNIFE. An old and reliable sort, very good as a shell bean; can be grown cheaply as a Corn Hill bean, planted two in a hill and succeeds well that way. Pkt., 4 cts.; ¼ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 12 cts.; qt., 20 cts., not prepaid.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY. An old favorite, excellent as a snap or shell bean; beans are large and of fine flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; ¼ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts., not prepaid.

TALL GERMAN BLACK WAX. A very good snap sort, maturing in 70 days from germination, also excellent for shell beans; seeds are glossy black. Pkt., 4 cts.; ¼ pint, 15 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts., not prepaid.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Pods are very long, from seven to eight inches, producing four to seven beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and of superior quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; ¼ pint, 12 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 12 cts.; qt., 23 cts., not prepaid.

If pints or quarts are ordered separate to go by mail, please add 8 cts. per pint and 15 cts. per quart for postage. Pecks and bushels are best sent either by express or freight. Packets and half pints we send prepaid by mail as quoted. Please note the low price of our well-filled large packets, and that our half pints do not cost any more than dealers sell packets for, which do not contain one-third as much seed. A half pint is just what you want to plant for a good sized kitchen garden.

TABLE BEETS.

Please note that our prices for pounds are not prepaid, and when pounds are ordered separate, to go by mail, please add 8 cts. per lb. for postage. Packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. we send prepaid by mail to any address. Kindly note our low price for the large and well filled packages.

IMPROVED EARLY EGYPTIAN.

The standard early market sort; bulbs medium sized of very deep red color and fine quality, tender and sweet, of very quick growth and best for early market. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 42 c.

DEWING'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.

A first-class Table Beet, of good shape, smooth skin and fine quality; good for summer and winter use. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Improved Early Egyptian.

EDMAND'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP. A new and very superior variety; the roots are of very good form, round with only one single small tap root; top is very small; the flesh is of a deep blood red color and very sweet and tender. It is one of the best for the market gardener and table use. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 48 cts.

ECLIPSE. The roots are nearly globe shaped and smooth, are of intense blood red flesh and skin, fine grained and sweet. Its small top and extreme earliness recommend it to market gardeners. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 42 cts.

NEW COLUMBIA. This distinct new beet is early, of finest quality and great uniformity,

CELERY.

NEW GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. A very popular variety and one of the most profitable to grow. The growth is compact and vigorous; the ribs are straight, solid, crisp and tender, and of a most delicious flavor. It has the advantage of being self blanching, without banking up or any covering whatever, even the outer ribs become of a handsome, fresh, yellowish-white color as it approaches maturity. The heart is large, solid, and of a beautiful, rich golden-yellow color. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE PLUME. A handsome crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. Naturally its stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying or by simply drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing it together with the hands, the work of blanching is completed. It is of very best quality, crisp, solid and of a rich, nutty flavor. It is the earliest celery in cultivation. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. A well known and popular variety. Its handsome color, medium size and fine flavor render it the leading sort both for home and market use. It is one of the best keepers. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.70.

NEW GIANT PASCAL. The latest and best variety of celery. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor, free



both in roots and meat. It is of turnip shape, with smooth, clear skin and deep blood red flesh of finest quality; does not become tough and woody when of large size; tops are small. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

EARLY BASSANO. Very early; flesh, light color, sweet and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 48 cts.

NEW HALF LONG BLOOD. This is an entirely new variety. In form it is thick at the top and tapers to a point, and is only half as long as the Long Blood. It is always smooth and handsome, and the rich, dark red flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, and never becomes woody. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 52 cts.

LONG BLOOD. A well-known winter sort; good shape, sweet and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA KALE BEET. Cultivated for its leaves only, being used like Spinach. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

For Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets see Farm Seed Department in first part of Catalogue.

BROCCOLI.

PURPLE CAPE. Produces heads very nearly like Cauliflower, but more hardy; heads compact and of a purple color. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 c.

LARGE WHITE. Heads compact, large and white. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A very fine vegetable, allied to the Cabbage family, producing small heads from the side of the stem, resembling small cabbages and used in the same manner. Try some of it.

IMPROVED DWARF. The best variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Very hardy, wintering in open ground; leaves are numerous, curly, bright green, very tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.10.

DWARF PURPLE KALE. Like the preceding, except the color, which is purple. It is very hardy and is most tender after being bitten by frost. Pkt., 3 c.; oz., 7 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 26 c.; lb., \$1.00.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH. Fine curled leaves. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

from any trace of bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

KALAMAZOO CELERY. A new and distinct variety. It is of a beautiful cream color throughout; of very large size; is of quick growth, stiff, close habit; remarkably solid, thick and closely set; it is second to none as a keeper and shipper, and its neat and showy appearance make it specially valuable for market. Considered the most solid, crisp-eating and delicious flavored variety. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

BOSTON MARKET. A popular dwarf variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

NEW ROSE. The Red or Rose celeries have a superior flavor. The stalks, even if not blanched, are more crisp and tender than any other; very solid, rich and nutty in flavor and the best keepers of all. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

OLD CELERY SEED. Used in flavoring soups, pickles, etc. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

CELERIAC, (TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.)

LARGE ERFURT. Roots large, smooth, turnip shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.15.

NEW APPLE SHAPED. Roots large, round and smooth. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

CABBAGE. AMERICAN GROWN TESTED SEED.

The marketable value of this crop depends first upon the quality of the seed used, and the fact that it is one of the most important crops with the market gardener makes it necessary to use only the best seed obtainable. The seed must not only be of good germinating quality, but must be true name, of uniform type, grown from perfect solid heads and in a climate specially adapted for producing the best and solid heads. We offer such seed to our customers and we know that our northern grown seed is not surpassed and can be relied upon to produce sure solid and fine heads—not like some of the cheap European seed offered by dealers which lacks force in producing heads, only leaves. But not only do we offer the best northern grown seed, which is sure to produce fine and solid heads and cannot be surpassed in quality by any other strain, our price is so very low for this high grade seed that some may ask how we can do that, and we can only say the answer lies in the words: "Buy your seeds direct from growers!" Market gardeners and others in the habit of paying fancy prices will not only save money in the seed but also make it in the crop by using our seed.



NEW WASHINGTON WAKEFIELD CABBAGE. First in Head! First in Market! First in the Hearts of Gardeners! This expresses the qualities of this grand variety. All gardeners are so familiar with the Wakefield Cabbages that description is unnecessary. The engraving shows the character of the Washington Wakefield and it is perhaps sufficient to say that this leads all other strains of this popular variety in earliness, size of head and purity of stock. It grows remarkably uniform, the heads being of very even size and shape. Unequalled for either the market or family garden. Pkt., 6 cts.; 3 pkts., 15 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$2.75.

MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST. Will produce good sized, marketable heads seventy days from sowing the seed. It is conical shaped and has but very few loose leaves. Pkt., 3 cts.; 3 pkts., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.85.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The standard sort and market gardener's favorite. The heads are very hard, compact, solid and of conical shape. No other stock is superior to this which we offer, except the Washington Wakefield. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

EARLY SUMMER. (Henderson's.) This superior cabbage is about double the size of Jersey Wakefield and ten days later. Having short outer leaves, it can be planted closer than most sorts. The heads are not liable to burst. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION. It is about a week later than the Early Summer, but double

the size and remarkably uniform in size and shape. It is certainly a good cabbage and should be included in every order. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.85.

SUREHEAD. A good main crop variety, always very sure in growing solid, firm heads of good size, even in the most unfavorable seasons. Very sweet flavored, scarcely any loose leaves. Keeps well and a general favorite with market gardeners and large growers of cabbage. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.85.

LUXEMBURGER, or HARD HEAD. It makes a very hard head of good size and extraordinary weight, and is remarkable for its keeping qualities when buried over winter, and will then command the highest price after all the other sorts are gone. One of the most profitable to grow, especially for the market gardener. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 18 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD. Heads very large, extra hard, solid, round, flattened on the top, uniform in size and shape, often weighing from 20 to 30 pounds and always of the finest quality and a sure header. It has a very short stem and grows very compactly, the leaves all turning in to form the head, with very few loose leaves, thus allowing it to be set close together. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.65.

BRIDGEPORT DRUMHEAD. The largest growers around Chicago will have no other variety and we formerly supplied many market gardeners while living in Chicago, and some are following us up to Minnesota and send their orders to us. We still have the same fine strain this year and can again supply our customers. It makes a large, firm, round head, which seldom bursts or rots, is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A standard variety and among the best for winter use. Our seed of this old and reliable sort will be found as good as any and equal (if not better) than high priced seed with the seed dealer's name prefixed to it. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.85.

NEW 100 WEIGHT. This is the largest variety of cabbage known; remarkable for its immense size, firm heart and superior heading properties. Head broad, very large, frequently attaining a diameter of twenty inches and more. As a late, hardy and productive variety, it has no superior. One of the best for making sauer kraut and should be extensively grown for field culture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

ALL HEAD EARLY. A splendid new cabbage. Grows to a larger size than any other new early variety and stands drouth remarkably. Heads very solid, flat and deep with few loose, very uniform in size and color. If planted late it is an excellent winter cabbage and a good keeper. Pkt., 4 cts.; 3 pkts., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

HARVEST HOME. The best late cabbage and noted for its reliability of heading, uniformity of size and solid heads. No other cabbage of equal quality will yield as large a

weight from a given area than this variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.65.

AUTUMN KING. It produces enormous, solid heads of that dark shade of green which is most desirable in a cabbage. A distinctive feature of the Autumn King are the peculiar crimped leaves, which add to its appearance. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. A well known reliable variety. Pkt., 2 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 38 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. Heads pointed, very hard and solid; does well on light soil; is of fine flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.65.

FILDERKRAUT. A great favorite of the Germans. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.65.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK (Blue). It forms large and solid heads, the leaves have a bluish tint, hence the name. It is a good keeper. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.85.

Please note the very low price of our well filled packages, also on ounces and pounds, and when you consider the quality of seed we handle, will it not be to your advantage to order direct from us this year? We are sure that you will be pleased in the quality as well as quantity. We send packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound free by mail at the price quoted, and for pounds please add 8 cts per pound for postage.

RED CABBAGES.

EXTRA EARLY DARK RED ERFURT. The earliest and finest red cabbage. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.

LARGE RED DRUMHEAD. Very solid and large heads, round, of a deep red color. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.

SAVOY CABBAGES.

IMPROVED AMERICAN. Makes large and solid heads and is of excellent flavor. It is the best late Savoy. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

EARLY DWARF ULM. A very good early variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

CAULIFLOWER.



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. The best that can be had at any price and growers will find this a very superior strain. Our seed comes from the city of Erfurt, Germany, where for more than half a century the finest seed known has been produced and there is none better. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with short stock. The heads are beautiful, white, very large and firm, measuring from eight to ten inches across, of fine grain and form quickly. Pkt., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.80; 1 oz., \$3.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOW BALL. A well known American variety, is very early and reliable in heading. We supply it in original sealed packets, also in bulk. Pkt., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$3.75.

LARGE ERFURT. This is a large, strong growing variety with large, white firm heads. Best for late. Pkt., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45 cts.; 1 oz., 80 cts.

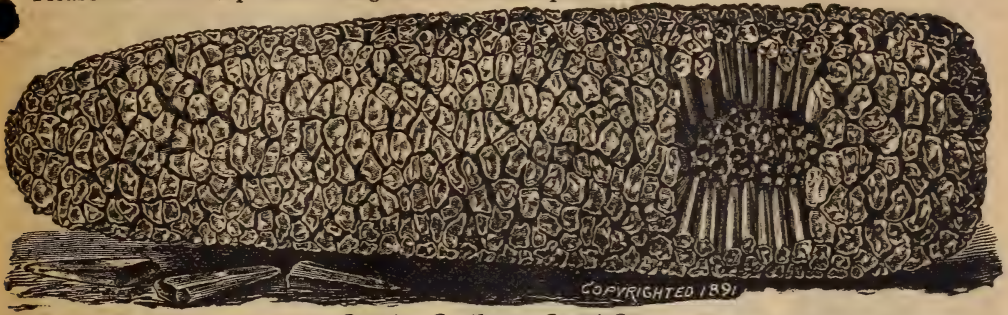
EXTRA EARLY PARIS. Good for forcing, a standard early variety. Pkt., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50 cts.; 1 oz., 90 cts.

LENORMANDS SHORT STEM MAMMOTH. Produces a very close and uniform curd, well protected by leaves, hardy and stands dry weather. Pkt., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50 cts.; 1 oz., 90 cts.

SWEET CORN.

The prices quoted for packets and half pints are prepaid by mail, and the prices for pints, quarts, pecks and bushels are not prepaid, while they are often ordered together with larger field seed orders and can be packed together. If pints or quarts are ordered sent by mail, please add 5 cents per pint and 10 cents per quart for postage to the price quoted.

Please note our low prices for large and well-filled packets.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The sweetest and most tender of all the Sweet Corns and the finest for the private table. The ears average 8 to 10 inches in length, the cob is unusually small and the pearly white kernels very long, as shown in the illustration. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, and in this way are kept in the milk several days longer than other varieties. It produces 3 and 4 ears to a stalk, all the average size and well filled from end to end with plump and fully developed kernels. Although being the most productive variety, its greatest merit is the delicious quality, as it, without doubt, is the sweetest and most tender Sweet Corn grown. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 9 cts.; pint, 16 cts.; quart, 30 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bu., \$2.45 not prepaid.

FIRST OF ALL. Numerous tests and experiments proved this variety to be a full week earlier than the Early Cory, which is an important consideration in getting early corn on the market, besides the ears are larger than other extra early varieties. Ears average about 8 inches in length and are well filled from end to end; sweet and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 9 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 9 cts.; quart, 16 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bu., \$2.00, not prepaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA. The Standard Early Sweet Corn. Ears eight rowed, good size, kernels broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

EARLY WHITE CORY. A greatly improved variety from the old well known Cory; has white cobs and white kernels, and is fully as early, having produced ears in 52 days from planting. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8 cts.; prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.90, not prepaid.

EARLY CROSBY. Early and a great favorite. Rather small ears, but productive and of excellent quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7 cts.; prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

OLD COLONY. A remarkably productive, medium early variety, usually bearing 2 or 3 very large ears with 16 to 20 irregular rows of very deep grains on a white cob of a quality and sweetness not excelled. A great favorite for

canning on account of the long kernels. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.90, not prepaid.

BLACK MEXICAN. Although the ripe grain is black or bluish black, the corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white and is surpassed by none in tenderness, and is the sweetest and most sugary of all kinds; highly prized for table use. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This is more largely planted than any other variety, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use; very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state and in edible condition than any other. Our stock is very carefully grown and selected, and we can recommend it to canners and market gardeners. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.60, not prepaid.

GOLD COIN. Very productive; stalks 6 to 8 feet high with 2 or 3 very large ears well filled with deep, large golden yellow kernels. In some places grown largely for canning and ripens about the same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 7 cts.; prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bu., \$1.70, not prepaid.

Please note that we send large and well filled packages for only 3 cents, which contain more seed than packets for which others usually ask 5 cents, and while some other dealers ask 8 or 10 cents for their packages, we send you $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, or more than 3 times the quantity of seed which their packets contain, for only 7 or 8 cents. Please bear this in mind when making up your order, as you want at least a half pint of seed for a good sized garden. Also note our low prices on the other varieties of seed, and remember by buying direct from the growers you can obtain the best and cheapest seeds.

For sweet Fodder Corn and other varieties of Field Corn see Farm Seed Department.

POP CORN.

Nothing will please the boys better than to supply them with some Pop Corn for seed and give them a little piece of ground to grow a supply for winter use. Do not forget to include at least a package in your order this year.

WHITE RICE. The most widely known variety, very popular for parching. Is very productive, early, and is very sweet and tender when popped. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts., prepaid by mail.

NEW RED RICE. The stalks are 4 to 6 feet

high and average 3 to 4 ears each, which are from 5 to 6 inches long and crowded with handsome, large, rice shaped kernels of a deep claret or dark red color. For beauty, earliness, productiveness, crispness and tenderness it cannot be equaled. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c., prepaid.

CUCUMBER.

We send packets, ounces and quarter pounds, prepaid by mail to any address at the low price quoted. If pounds are ordered to be sent by mail please add 8 cents per pound for postage to the pound price quoted.

Please note our very low prices for our large and well filled packages and ounces. Our stocks are of the very best only and pure and true.



Chicago Pickle Cucumber.

CHICAGO PICKLING CUCUMBER. The leading variety which is used almost exclusively by the large factories in Chicago and it is undoubtedly the best cucumber for pickles. The past summer we spent considerable time in selecting and thereby improving our strain and we now believe that it is the best which can be obtained. The fruit is of medium length, pointed at both ends, with large and prominent spines; color deep green. Fruit begins to set quite early and it is enormously productive, yielding between 200 and 400 bushels per acre. One ounce of seed is sufficient to supply a family with pickles. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 52 cts. Please write for prices on orders for more than a pound and large quantities.

BOSTON PICKLING. Largely grown by market gardeners for both pickling and as a table variety. It is early, very prolific and a great favorite in eastern markets as a choice pickling sort. Pkt., 2 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Please write for prices on orders for more than a pound and large quantities.

NEW SIBERIAN. A remarkable early variety which produces fruit 5 inches long in the open ground from seed in 55 days. A surprise for market gardeners and truckers who have grown the Early Russian so far for earliest. The size is just right, it is a splendid free bearer, fruit straight and smooth, flesh tender and crisp. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 58 cts.

EARLY FRAME. Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh and makes excellent pickles. Pkt., 2 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. The old standard variety, none better or more generally and favorably known. Color deep green; shape uniform, somewhat tapering at both ends. Quality is excellent, crisp and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 48 cts.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Forms fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; about 12 inches long, firm and crisp with

very few seeds. The young fruit is well shaped for pickles, both sour and sweet. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 48 cts.

GIANT PERA. A very large and most prolific variety; cucumbers are from 18 to 22 inches long and uniformly grow very smooth and straight; the skin is a beautiful medium green, perfectly smooth and retains its clear green color until nearly ripe. They are very thick through, perfectly round, full at the blossom end, and of equal diameter throughout, except that they taper a little at the stem end. The green cucumbers are fit to eat at any stage, the flesh is entirely white, very clear, peculiarly crisp, tender and brittle, with very few seeds, and free from the obnoxious "green cucumber taste." The seed cavity is remarkably small, and the seeds are so slow to form that even large cucumbers, 12 to 15 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, are still equally as firm and crisp as smaller specimens, the seeds being yet almost unformed. A matured Giant Pera 18 to 22 inches long will hardly give as much seed as a small short, green cucumber. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; lb., 68 cts.

GIANT WHITE. This grows from 12 to 16 inches long and the fruit is always of a pure waxy white, very uniform, straight and perfectly smooth. The flesh is very solid, pure white, with few seeds, crisp and of most superior flavor. Very useful for slicing and for exhibition, nothing will attract so much attention. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; lb., 68 cts.

WHITE PEARL. In habit of growth it is entirely distinct, setting the cucumbers very close around the stem, and maturing these early then afterward the vines continue to run and bear freely throughout the season. The cucumbers grow so thickly together that they actually lie piled one upon the other. The skin is very smooth and entirely free from spines. In color they are a beautiful pearly white; even the young fruit is of a very light color, nearly as pure white as when ready for use. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 95 cts.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN. Very prolific, medium size, always straight, smooth and handsome. Color dark green; flesh crisp and tender; good for early forcing and for pickles or slicing it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 2 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 46 cts.

COOL AND CRISP. Extra early, very prolific and bears the whole season. At the pickling stage the cucumbers are straight, long, even and slim, of very dark or almost black color. The peculiar feature are the knobs or protuberances upon which the spines are placed, giving the cucumber an attractive appearance. While primarily a pickling variety, it is also most useful for slicing, the cucumbers when fully matured, being of good size and very tender and crisp. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; lb., 68 cts.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER. The seed of this new variety was originally brought from Japan to Germany and proved adapted to open air culture all through Europe, from where it crossed over to this country where it also has proven itself of great value. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush or any other suitable support. It clings so tightly that it is not prostrated by heavy storms of wind or rain. It comes into

bearing quickly and continues to set the fruit abundantly throughout the season, while the climbing habit of growth enables the hanging fruit to grow perfectly straight; of large size, from 12 to 16 inches in length; the cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor; of cylindrical shape, flesh pure white, skin dark green turning to brown and netted when ripe. They are of good quality, and when young make attractive pickles. With this variety of cucumbers, the product of a given area of ground can be increased three-fold, thus making it particularly valuable in small gardens or to grow on high priced land. The vines continue bearing until late in fall. Pkt., 5 cts.; 4 pkts., 15 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.

SERPENT, or SNAKE CUCUMBER. A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are six feet in length, and, although they attain great size, the quality is fair. Pkt., 6 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

CARROTS.



Danver's Half Long.

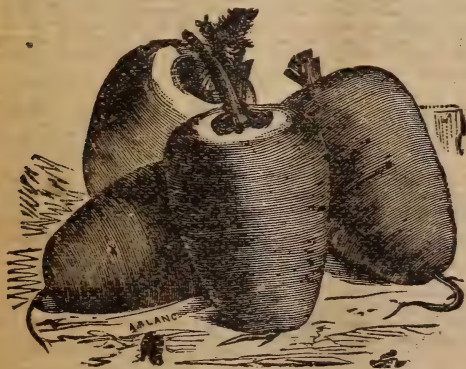
deep orange; stump rooted, about four inches long; early and one of the best for table use. Early carrots pay. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

IMPROVED DANVER'S HALF LONG

The best variety for general crop and a first-class carrot for all kinds of soils; is of rich orange color and grows very smooth and handsome; a very heavy yielder (20 to 30 tons per acre being no unusual crop), and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

EARLY SCARLET or SHORT HORN.

One of the most popular varieties grown; color,



Ox Heart or Guerande.

OX HEART OR GUERANDE. A thick carrot, five or six inches long and often three or

four inches in diameter, and short, stump rooted. It is of very fine quality for table use, very tender and of good flavor. Where other sorts require digging, Ox Heart can be easily pulled. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING. The earliest variety and largely grown for forcing purposes; globe shaped root of an orange red color and fine quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

CHANTENAY. A first-class table variety; stump rooted, smooth, and about five to six inches long and broad shouldered. The flesh is of a beautiful rich, orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early with small tops, and will give great satisfaction to both the market and private garden. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; lb., 70 c.

LONG RED ALTRINGHAM. Similar to Long Orange but of a bright red. Grown very largely. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 c.; lb., 65 c

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.

A well-known, standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color, deep orange. It is suitable for the table and the main field crop. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Please notice that we sell our large and well-filled packages of nearly all varieties for only 3 cents, while many charge 5 cents and 10 cents for no larger packets. We sell ounces for less than others charge for packages that do not contain one-third as much seed. All this will be found to make quite a difference in making out your order.

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

Please look in the Farm Seed Department for full description and illustrations of the best varieties, on page 37.

CHICORY, (LARGE ROOTED.)

Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use should be roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

CORN SALAD, LARGE ROUND LEAVED.

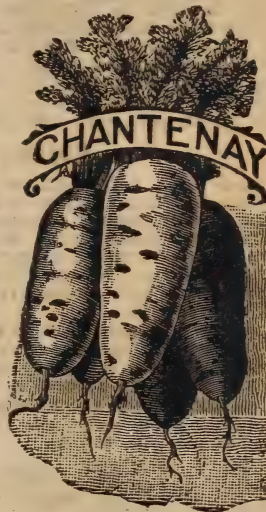
A small salad used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

RHUBARB. — (PIE PLANT.)

Through an error the description of the Rhubarb did not go in in alphabetical order, so we put it in here.

LINNÆUS. The best in cultivation. Early, large, very tender, and free from the tough, stringy skin of other varieties. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.

VICTORIA. Grows much larger than the above; it may sell better in market but is not as good for home use. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.



CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

CURLED GARDEN. A small salad much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 38 cts.

NEW UPLAND CRESS. A hardy perennial of easy culture in any soil, wet or dry. When once established needs no after-care. In flavor same as water cress. The young, tender leaves can be used nearly the whole year as a salad like lettuce or boiled for greens. It is also claimed to have valuable medicinal qualities as a blood purifier. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.

WATER CRESS. A hardy perennial, grown in wet places or borders of ponds, streams and ditches; as a salad it is highly appetizing and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 45 cts.

ENDIVE.

Sow seed from middle of June to last of August. When the plants are full grown, tie all the outside leaves together over the heart, to blanch the inner leaves, which will take about a week. Never tie up when the leaves are wet, as they will then decay. This is one of the most refreshing and attractive of all Autumn and Winter salads.

GREEN CURLED WINTER. Very hardy and ornamental; curled, dark green leaves which blanch white and crisp and are very tender. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

GREEN CURLED SUMMER. A fine market sort for early use. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

MOSS CURLED. Beautiful curled, tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE CURLED. Large leaves, very crisp and tender. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

EGG PLANT.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE. The leading market variety, and one of the best varieties in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality; fruit very large, oval, deep purple; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 6 cts.; oz., 32 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

BLACK PEKIN. Shape nearly round, of largest size, skin jet black, glossy and smooth; flesh white, very solid, fine grained and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 6 cts.; oz., 32 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and has the strongest odor of all the onion family. It is largely used in the south of Europe, where it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs, called "cloves," which are planted in the spring. Bulbs, per lb., 48 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.

GOURDS.

SUGAR TROUGH. They grow to hold from 4 to 10 gallons each; have thick, hard shells, are very light, but durable; they are useful for many purposes. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

DIPPER GOURD. Very useful for many purposes; holding about a quart with a long handle. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

JAPANESE NEST EGG. Very ornamental and useful for nest eggs. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

HERCULES CLUB. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24 cts.

APPLE SHAPED. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24 cts.

PEAR SHAPED. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 24 cts.

KALE.

See Borecole under B.

KOHLRABI.

EARLY ERFURT.—Excellent for forcing and open ground; flesh white and very tender, leaves very short. Pkt., 8 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—White; tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—An excellent sort. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

LENTILS.

Largely used in Oriental countries and is one of their principal articles of diet. It was from these that the dish of pottage was made for which Esau sold his birthplace to Jacob in Bible times, and many will be interested in them for that reason. They are in growth similar to peas and may be used any way that you would use shell beans, and they also make an excellent soup. Sow and cultivate same as garden peas and thresh out in the fall. Large pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 28 cts., prepaid by mail; lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.80, not prepaid.

MUSTARD.

WHITE. grown for salads. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

BROWN, or BLACK. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

NEW CHINESE. Leaves twice the size of the white, more succulent, flavor sweet and pungent; excellent for greens or salads. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

NASTURTIUM. — INDIAN CRESS.

TALL. The seeds while young are used for pickles; also, highly ornamental as a flowering plant. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

DWARF. Beautiful colored flowers. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.

DWARF GREEN. The pods when young are used in soups. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.

LONG GREEN. A tall, late variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.

VELVET POD. The pods are round and smooth and much longer than other varieties; never prickly and very prolific. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Meriden, Ill., Nov. 16, 1895.—Dear Sirs: We liked your Garden Seeds first rate, they were also the cheapest Seeds we have bought, as you give larger Packages than others.

Yours truly,

LAUTERBACH BROS.

Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 25th, 1895.—Gentlemen: I was well pleased with your seeds; they not only grow well but produce more than other Seeds, and I have bought many Seeds already from different seedsmen, which, if they grew, produced weak and tender plants and a poor yield, and are mostly mixed, while your Seeds produce strong and robust plants and yield more than double what others will, and are pure and not mixed.

Yours,

NIC. BUECKE.

Washington, Tex., Jan. 25, 1895.—Gentlemen: Please send your Catalogue at once. I need Seeds and the only place where I have been able to get good seeds is from you.

F. BORGSTEDT.

La Salle, Ill., April 10th, 1895.—Dear Sirs: I was thor- oughly surprised at the Large Packages which you send for so little money, and the Seed is all so nice and fresh, altogether different from what we buy here in the stores, which are old and musty and cost so much. Many thanks for the extra packages which you sent besides.

Very truly yours,

F. BICKERSTEDT.

Carbon Co., Mont., Dec. 3d, 1895.—Dear Sirs: All the Seeds bought of you were very good, and I will send you my next Seed order. I had a grand, fine lot of Pole Beans, Melons, Tomatoes, etc., etc.

Very truly yours,

J. HOLLAND.

Jordan, Minn., April 2nd, 1895.—Gentlemen: I am well satisfied with the Seed I received from you; it was the best I ever had, and very cheap, too. Your Packages contain more Seed than I can get elsewhere.

Very truly yours,

J. J. HOLLERBACH.

LETTUCE.

NEW BUTTERCUP. This new and valuable variety originated in Germany. It is a head or Cabbage Lettuce, very early, forming large, solid heads with delicate golden yellow foliage. It is very crisp, tender and excellent in flavor. It is long standing, remaining fit for eating longer than any other variety. Also valuable for forcing, or early spring crop. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO FORCING. The best variety for forcing, or green house culture. It is of rapid growth excellent flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 32 cts.; lb., 95 cts.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. It is of handsome appearance, crisp and tender; a strong grower, not apt to rot, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than other varieties. It requires but little care and stands neglect of watering or ventilation, and grow more weight in the same space. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 32 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



New Buttercup.



Black Seeded Simpson.

10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 32 cts.; lb., 95 cts.

SUNSET, or BLONDE BEAUTY. A new head lettuce of excellent quality and beautiful appearance. It forms large, solid heads of a rich golden yellow; is an excellent keeper after being cut, making it desirable for shipping. Is tender, crisp, sweet and juicy when

BLACK SEEDS

SIMPSON. This is one of the most popular varieties. It forms a large, loose head of yellowish green color; the leaves are large, thin, very tender and of good quality. One of the best sorts for the frame or hot house as well as for outdoor planting.

Pkt., 3 cts.; oz.,

many sorts have become bitter. It resists heat to a remarkable degree and stands a long time before going to seed. We can recommend it for both the home garden and market gardeners. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

STUBBORNHEAD. A very good head lettuce of best quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

IMPROVED HANSON. Forms very large, firm heads, resembling a cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, heads green outside and white within. Very good for outside culture and one of the best sorts to resist heat. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA. The earliest variety; does not form any heads, but the leaves are exceptionally tender, crisp and well flavored and ready for the table long before any other varieties. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

BROWN DUTCH. A well known favorite variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

WHEN the time comes to select the Seed for your Garden, you have the choice of many Catalogues and many different kinds of Seedsmen. Tempting advertisements and sensational catalogues induce many private planters to send their orders there. When comparing catalogues, please bear in mind that many tons of seeds are offered for sale by dealers in seeds who buy their supplies where they can get them the cheapest; such seeds come from poor plants and will produce poor products.

Buy your Seeds direct from the Growers not only means to buy your Farm and Field Seeds direct from the Farmers and Seed Growers, but it is just as important to obtain your Garden Seeds direct from first hands, and you are certain then to get the best and at the same time the cheapest seeds obtainable. Our Seeds are carefully grown from selected stock only, and are pure, true and reliable, and have proven so with our customers, and this accounts for the success always obtained with our Seeds wherever they are planted.

Our Reduced Prices. We have not only the best seeds obtainable, but we also furnish them at lowest prices. We have this year reduced our prices for our high grade and carefully grown seeds considerably, and sell packages for nearly half of former prices and they contain the same liberal quantity of seeds as before and are larger than others give for about double the price, and the quality of our seeds is far superior. Prices for ounces and larger quantities we also reduced as much as possible.

Shall we not be favored with your early and large orders? We are prepared to take care of them better than ever before, and if you, dear reader of this catalogue, have never dealt with us or sent us an order, can we not induce you to send us your order this year? We shall surely try to please you and about the quality of seeds which we will send you, we will let them speak for themselves, we can assure you that you will be just as pleased with the result as the many who send their orders to us regularly every year. For proof of this please read the letters of a few of our pleased customers in a few places in this book. Our old patrons all stay with us, as we try hard to please them, and we gain a very large number of new customers every year, and to these we say that we try our very best to please you because our motto is: "**Once a Customer-Always a Customer.**" and we do everything we can in having our customers feel satisfied with our seeds as well as with our methods of doing business.

MUSK MELONS.



Extra Early Hackensack.

DELMONICO. A new oval-shaped musk melon of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange pink flesh, and is pronounced to be a melon par excellence. We offer the Delmonico with full assurance that it will be found a most delicious variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

OSAGE. Skin dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground, and on this side it is eatable within an eighth of an inch of the surface; flesh of a rich salmon color. The shape is pointed oval, medium sized, and the whole crop is very even and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat; few melons equal it in this respect. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

NETTED GEM. Golden Gem, or Golden Jenny. Very early and prolific, quite uniform in size and shape, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 pounds; skin green, thickly netted; flesh very thick, of a

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection this has been so improved that it produces melons fully 10 days earlier than the old and well known Hackensack and retaining all of its former excellence. Several years' trial has proven it to be the best, hardiest and most prolific **AS WELL AS THE EARLIEST** of all the netted melons. They weigh from 4 to 6 pounds each and are of delicious flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 55 cts. Write for prices on 5 and 10 pound lots.

EMERALD GEM. New, entirely distinct, extra early and prolific. No other melon in cultivation is of such rich flavor. The skin, while ribbed, is generally smooth and of a very deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of same size, is of a beautiful salmon color and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The vines are hardy and thrifty in growth, very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early and are uniformly of the most superb quality, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The melons weigh from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds each and we can not too strongly recommend it. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 55 cts.



Emerald Gem.

light green color, of very superior quality, rich and sugary. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

WATER MELON.

RUBY GOLD. A new melon of great beauty and excellence, of large size; 40 pounds or more in weight. A prominent characteristic is its unapproachable beauty of flesh. A melon cut crosswise presents a striking and unique appearance. A red star with many rays, some of them reaching nearly to the rind, ending in a curve, set in a beautiful golden ground, surrounded with a thin, white rind. Added to its great beauty it is the juiciest of all melons, and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Write for prices on 5 and 10 pound orders.

KENTUCKY WONDER. One of the very best melons for home use or market. In form it is quite long, of good size, weighing 40 to 60 pounds; skin dark green, striped and marbled with light green; flesh very firm, solid and never mealy, very fine sugary flavor. Seeds red. "A real good old-fashioned Kentucky melon that has no equal in quality." Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

CUBAN QUEEN. This is a large variety often weighing 80 pounds and upwards. The rind is marked with regular stripes of light and dark green; it is very showy and of good quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

THE DIXIE. This new watermelon has excellent merits and we can recommend it as the best shipping melon grown, being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping. It is of a very fine appearance, being much darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped; it is longer and extremely hardy while its eating qualities is unexcelled, being sweet, juicy and tender. Another very important point is its productiveness, having six to eight large melons on a vine. We offer the genuine stock at the following prices: Pkt., 3c.; oz., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 55c.

STOKES' EXTRA EARLY. "The Earliest of all." Nearly round, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. Flesh very solid, deep scarlet, and not excelled in its delicious sugary



flavor. Seeds very small, wonderfully productive, for family use unsurpassed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. The melons are oblong, dark green; rind is thin, flesh red, solid and sweet. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 6c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16c.; lb., 52c.

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM. An excellent one for home use, medium size, oblong, light green skin; with very sweet, melting, delicious flavored crimson flesh; seeds white. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 52 cts.

KOLB'S GEM. Melon dealers say that as a shipping melon it has hardly an equal. It is an early variety that is largely grown, particularly in the South, for shipment to the Northern markets. The fruit is nearly round, dark green, marbled with lighter shades. The melons average from thirty to fifty pounds in weight. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 52 cts., prepaid.

CITRON for preserving. A round, handsome fruit of small size, used in the making of sweetmeats and preserves. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Please add 8 cts. per lb. for postage if pounds are ordered by mail. Packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. we send free by mail at the prices quoted.

For a good crop of Onions the quality of the seed is of the utmost importance. Not only must the seed germinate well, but it must have been grown with the greatest of care from sound, well developed bulbs of the true varieties in order to produce good marketable onions and no "stiff necks" or scallions. Now, we claim that with our facilities for growing Onion Seed, selecting only the best and most developed bulbs of the true varieties for our seed stock, our strain of onion seed is superior to anything usually offered by Seedmen, no matter how large the illustrations are which they use in their catalogues in order to attract attention, but that does not better the quality of their seed. It is a well known fact, that Northern Grown Seed is the best, and this is especially true of

Onion Seed. Not only have we found that the Onions from Minnesota Grown Seed are more solid and keep better, but many of our customers write us so and mention that they are superior to Onions grown even from Wisconsin seed or Eastern and Southern seed. Although our seed is worth more, we have put the price very low.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. This is considered the standard variety everywhere and the Onions from which our seed is grown are carefully selected in regard to good large size and even, handsome shape, thin neck, early maturity and good keeping quality. This seed can be relied upon as a first-class cropper. The Onions ripen early, keep well and are of the best quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 38 cts.; lb., \$1.10. Write for price on 5 or 10 lb. orders, or more.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. A favorite standard variety and the most profitable Red Onion for the market gardener or farmer, yielding from 600 to 800 bu. per acre from seed sown in the spring. The bulbs are of large size, weighing from one to two pounds apiece, form round, somewhat flattened; skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger in flavor than the yellow or white onions. It is the best keeper. The seed we offer is grown from selected onions of large size, perfect shape and deepest color. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.15.

EARLY RED GLOBE. Very early and a great favorite in the best onion seed districts. The onions are of fine shape, beautiful, rich red color, mature quickly from seed, ripen early and at a time when onions bring a good price, and are therefore very profitable to grow. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

WHITE GLOBE. A large, globe shaped onion, firm, fine grained, of mild flavor and keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin and always commanding the highest market price. Our seed is grown from the nicest and largest onions of the true globe form, pure white, hard and small-necked and will be found ripening very early and evenly and good keepers. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW STRASBURG. Later, more flat and larger than the Yellow Danvers. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.20.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. Light red in color; a rapid grower and good keeper. Best where seasons are very short. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

ITALIAN ONIONS.

They are very popular owing to their mild flavor. They grow rapidly and some varieties produce bulbs weighing two to five lbs. each in the fall from the black seed sown in the spring. They succeed well everywhere.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN. Very popular on account of its earliness and mild flavor. Is largely used for growing sets and pickles but produces fine onions from the seed. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.15.

EXTRA EARLY PEARL. Pearly white, very early, of a nice medium size and sweet table quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.15.

GIANT BROWN ROCCA. A fine globe shaped onion of very mild and delicate flavor, growing to immense size, weighing often three lbs. each. Skin is light brown; a good keeper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

NEW QUEEN. Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavor; the bulbs are small and pure white. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD and YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. We have a quantity of Seed which at harvesting time got thrown together and thus got mixed. The seed is just as good as of the varieties described above, and the Onions can be easily separated when harvested. As near as we can judge, it contains about half of each kind, and we sell it at the low price of 25 cts. for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95 cts. for 1 lb., prepaid by mail.

THE TWO LARGEST VARIETIES GROWN.

These two varieties of Italian Onions, "Mammoth Silver King" and "Prize-Taker" illustrated and described on this page are not only the two largest varieties of Onions grown, but have also proved to be the best ones in quality. From the black seed sown in the spring they grow to weigh from 4 to 5 pounds each in the fall, and frequently are heavier and larger still. They are not only attractive owing to their large size, handsome shape and appearance, but sell well in any market and at good prices when other varieties cannot be sold. Their yield is enormous, 800 to 1,000 bushels is about the average per acre, and from a single ounce of seed 8 to 10 bushels of nice large bulbs have been harvested.



MAMMOTH SILVER KING. In appearance this is the most striking Onion grown. The bulbs are of attractive form, flattened but thick through; the average diameter is from 5 to 7½ inches, making the circumference from 15 to 22 inches; single bulbs weighing from 2½ to 5 lbs. each. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, the flesh is snowy white and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. So sweet and tender is the flesh, that it can be eaten raw like an apple. It matures early and is of uniformly large size and fine shape. These qualities make it the best for exhibition at fairs, while for the home table it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 6 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; prepaid by mail, Lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.50, not prepaid.

PRIZE-TAKER. This Onion is very closely related to the Spanish King, but is really an improvement on that favorite sort, owing to its careful selection and growth in this country which has resulted in increased size as well as greater solidity. It has proved to be an excellent keeper, being of finest flavor and enormous size. It is handsome and very uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of a clean bright straw color; the necks are very small and the Onions always ripen up hard, and present the handsomest possible appearance in the market, while the pure white flesh is fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. They grow to immense size, measuring 12 to 16 inches in circumference and Onions weighing from 4 to 6 pounds each have been grown from the seed the first year. Pkt., 6 cts.; oz., 28 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts., prepaid by mail, Lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., \$10.00; not prepaid, please add 8 cts. per pound for postage to the pound price if ordered to be sent by mail.

SPECIAL OFFER.—One lb. of each of these Onions for 25 cts.; 1 pkt. of each for 10 cts.



EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. This is the very earliest onion grown, being fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen. They are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and ¾ of an inch in thickness with finely formed bulbs. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulb, leaving the neatest and most handsome little onion imaginable. Its earliness and fine quality will recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets, and it is without a rival for pickles. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.15.

ONION SETS.

Although onions are grown cheapest from the black seed, a great many of our customers want green onions only for early spring use and these are best obtained by planting the sets. A quart or two is sufficient for a family.



Yellow Multiplier.

YELLOW MULTIPLIER. We prefer these to any other onions on account of their earliness, mildness and pleasant flavor. They can be grown very economically everywhere; they are fully ripe and can be harvested the latter part of June, and the large bulbs are then best sorted out for using and they will keep remarkably well. They are very productive, five to fifteen bulbs growing from one small bulb set out. We have found it to be first-class and recommend it to our customers and friends for a trial this spring, knowing that they will be fully satisfied

with it. Pint, 14 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 45 cts.; 4 qts., 80 cts., prepaid by mail. Not prepaid—qt., 16 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts.; 4 qts., 50 cts.

WHITE MULTIPLIER. The largest of the sets, if allowed to grow through the summer, makes one onion of fair size, which divides when ripening in the fall, multiplying quite liberally for another year. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts., prepaid by mail. Not prepaid—pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Pint, 12 cts.; qt., 24 cts., prepaid by mail. Not prepaid—pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.

RED BOTTOM SETS. Pint, 12 cts.; qt., 24 cts., prepaid by mail. Not prepaid—pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. Pint, 14 cts.; qt., 28 cts., prepaid by mail. Not prepaid—pint, 10 cts.; qt., 18 cts.; peck, \$1.00.

RED TOP SETS. Pint, 14 cts.; qt., 28 cts., prepaid by mail. Not prepaid—pint, 10 cts.; qt., 18 cts.; peck, \$1.00.

PARSLEY.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. No variety is more attractive; when well grown it resembles a tuft of finely curled moss; is hardy and slow in running to seed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

DOUBLE CURLED. Dwarf, finely curled. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 66 cts.

FERN LEAVED. A new and most beautiful variety for table decoration as well as very ornamental for the garden. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

PLAIN OR SINGLE. Useful for flavoring soups and stews and garnishing; for flavoring, the green leaves are used, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles until needed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP ROOTED. The roots are used in soups, giving them a fine, delicate flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

PARSNIPS.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Has a very smooth skin, is a great cropper, the flesh is fine grained, tender and sugary; considered the best parsnip for general cultivation. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

HOLLOW CROWN OR LONG SMOOTH. Smooth and large, tender, sugary; one of the best. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

STUDENT. A good half-long variety, smooth, sweet and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

PEPPER.


RUBY KING. A very mild flavored variety which grows to a large size, often five or six inches long and three or four inches thick; of a bright ruby-red color when ripe and remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.

LONG RED CAYENNE. A small, long pointed, slim pod, strong and pungent; furnishes the Cayenne pepper of commerce. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. Early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, and less pungent than the other sorts. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.

CARDINAL. Very sweet and tender; peppers are long, curved, tapering and about two inches thick at the stem end. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.

PEAS.

Our prices for pints, quarts, peck and bushel are not prepaid, as they are often ordered with large orders for farm seeds and are then packed together and sent by cheap freight. When pints and quarts are ordered to be sent by mail please add 8 cents for postage to the price of a pint and 15 cents for postage to the price of a quart.  Note our very low prices for our large packets and half pints which we send prepaid by mail. Our half pints cost less and contain three times as much seed as others will ask you for their packages.

AMERICAN WONDER. One of the best and most largely grown varieties and a great favorite everywhere. It grows only 8 to 10 inches high; peas are large, green, wrinkled and fine flavored. It is very early and ripens in from 40 to 45 days; it needs no brushing and is very productive. Pkt., 4 cts.; half pint, 10 cts. prepaid by mail; pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.45; bu., \$4.90, not prepaid.

FIRST AND BEST. This is the Standard Extra Early Pea and a great favorite with market gardeners. It grows very vigorous and ripens very early and ahead of any other, and is best of all in quality. It grows about 20 to 24 inches in height, pods are long and well filled and very productive. Peas are of good size and of fine quality. They ripen so well together that nearly the whole crop can be taken at two pickings. Pkt., 3 cts.; half pint, 10 cts. prepaid by mail; pint, 10 cts.; qt., 18 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.75, not prepaid.

ALASKA. This extra early blue pea is a great favorite for market as well as for home use. Vines are very stout, about 20 inches in height, loaded with large, dark green pods, well filled with smooth, blue peas, much sweeter than any of the white sorts. It is so uniform in ripening, that nearly the whole crop can be taken at the first picking. It is one of the most desirable extra early peas for market gardening. Pkt., 3 cts.; ½ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail; pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bu., \$4.25, not prepaid.

LITTLE GEM. It is a great favorite for its earliness, fine quality and productiveness; it grows about 12 to 14 inches high, needs no brush. Peas are green, wrinkled, large, productive and of excellent quality. Pkt., 3c.; ½ pint, 9c., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8c.; qt., 15c.; peck., 90c., not prepaid.

SECOND EARLY AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

ABUNDANCE. A good second early variety, growing about 15 to 18 inches high. It is remarkable for its branching habit, forming large bushes which are loaded with long pods, full of large wrinkled peas of the best quality; one of the most productive of all peas and the best of its season. Pkt., 4 cts.; ½ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.45, not prepaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. One of the very best in every respect of the older late varieties. It is very productive and the peas are of a delicious flavor. Height, 4 to 5 feet; peas, green, wrinkled and very large. Pkt., 3 cts.; ½ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail, Pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, \$1.00, not prepaid.

EVERBEARING. Grows from 1½ to 2 feet high, of branching habit. Pods are 3 to 4 inches long, containing from 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas. It produces new blossoms after repeated pickings, continuing remarkable in bearing. Pkt., 4 cts.; ½ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 18 cts.; peck, \$1.15, not prepaid.

TELEPHONE. The best main crop variety; height, 4 feet; seeds large, green, wrinkled; enormously productive and of the very best quality. It is a strong grower, averaging 18 pods to the stalk. The pods are of the largest size and contain from 6 to 8 large peas. Pkt., 3 cts.; ½ pint, 10 cts.; prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, \$1.00.

BLUE PETER. Grows about 12 inches high, needs no brushing, very productive and of excellent quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; ½ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.30, not prepaid.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT. An old and popular pea, extensively grown for market. Grows 3 to 4 feet high; pods very large and full, yielding immense crops. Pkt., 3 cts.; ½ pint, 8 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; not prepaid.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Pods large, round, light colored and well filled; very productive, 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt., 3 cts.; ½ pint, 8 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 8 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts., not prepaid.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. Has edible pods, is early and productive. Pods are broad, flat and crooked, and are cooked when young the same as string beans; they are very sweet, tender and delicious. Pkt., 3 cts., ½ pint, 10 cts., prepaid by mail. Pint, 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts., not prepaid.

 For Field Peas see Farm Seed Department.

PUMPKIN.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS. The king of all and the Big Show Pumpkin. It exceeds all in size and weighs about 200 pounds. Some specimens have been grown to weigh 300 pounds. It has a salmon colored skin, flesh bright yellow, fine grain and of excellent quality, a splendid keeper. Its greatest value, besides for feeding stock, is to have the biggest pumpkin for your fair, and if you wish to astonish your neighbors and win first premium at county or state fair, do not fail to include a packet of the King of the Mammoth Pumpkins in your order. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

QUAKER PIE. A very distinct variety, oval in shape, of a creamy color inside and out; the flesh is fine grained and richly flavored and makes superior pies. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, solid, unusually fine grained, dry and sweet. It ripens early and keeps well. The seeds are curiously marked. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Of medium size, pear shaped, slightly ribbed, color of skin and flesh creamy white; flesh thick, very fine grained, dry and of most excellent flavor. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 32 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

MANMOTH RED ETAMPES.

Skin is smooth, bright glossy red; flesh deep orange, very thin and of superior quality; matures early and attains an immense size. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

NEGRO, BLACK SUGAR or NANTUCKET PIE PUMPKIN. Oblong or bell-shaped, ribbed; outer color of the skin very dark green, almost black. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD PUMPKIN. One of the best for field culture. Pkt., 2 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25c.; bu., (by freight), \$3.65.



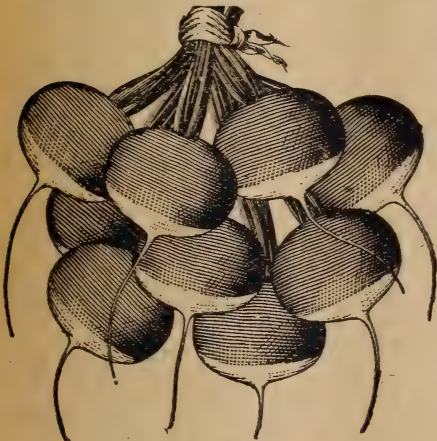
Abundance.

RADISHES.

For the market gardener this is one of the most profitable crops to grow and for the home garden it also is a very important crop, nothing will taste so nice as the radishes grown in your own garden and put fresh from there on the table. They are very easily grown, one ounce of seed is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 9 to 10 pounds for an acre.

Please note our low prices for our large packets and quarter pounds which are prepaid or by mail. If pounds are ordered sent by mail, then add 8 cents per pound for postage to the pound price.

EARLIEST ERFURT. It is a well known fact that the market gardener who brings the first vegetables to market makes the most money out of them and this is especially true of radishes. Repeated tests which we have made with our "Earliest Erfurt" along side of other so-called early varieties as "Twenty Day," "Early Bird," etc., have proven it to be from 3 to 9 days earlier than any of them and more attractive. Shape is very regular, color of skin a rich scarlet, flesh unusually tender, crisp, delicious, never becoming pithy or hollow. Very good for either forcing or planting in the garden in early spring and through the summer. We recommend a trial of our "Earliest Erfurt" in every garden, and know that it will give satisfaction everywhere, we have also made the price very low. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.; 2 lbs., \$1.50.



White Tipped Early Scarlet Globe.

WHITE TIPPED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. A very good forcing radish, being of extremely quick growth, maturing in about three weeks. It is of very attractive appearance, being of a bright scarlet with a white tip; very tender and crisp, superior flavor. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

LADY FINGER OR WHITE VIENNA. This is of remarkably quick growth, pure white both skin and flesh; crisp, mild and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

WHITE STUTTGART. Both flesh and skin pure white, grows to a very large size; flesh firm, brittle and of good flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

LONG SCARLET WHITE TIPPED. Very early and attractive, long and of the brightest scarlet, while the tails are tipped white. Of the very best flavor and quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Grows to a good size, is of oval shape, flesh white, solid, very appetizing, a good keeper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 58 cts.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the hardest and a good keeper, skin black, flesh firm, and white, of good flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 58 cts.

CHARTIER. They are quite early, large, long, holding their size nearly to the tip, of great beauty and very attractive, of a bright crimson rose color about two-thirds of the length then shading through pink to a pure waxy white at the tip. They are of quick growth, very tender, and remain of good quality for table use a very long time without becoming pithy and unfit for use. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

MIXED RADISHES. This is a mixture of summer varieties well calculated for family use. The advantage being that one sowing out of the same package will produce early, medium and late radishes, both long and turnip shaped. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 55 cts.



Chartier Radish.

WINTER RADISHES.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH.

Grows very large, about 1 foot long and 2 or 3 inches through; skin and flesh pure white, solid, tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

CHINA ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA WINTER. A good winter radish, flesh firm, crisp and good flavor, very uniform in size and shape, about 5 inches long. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

EARLIEST CARMINE, OLIVE SHAPED. The tops are extremely small, the roots are olive shaped, very uniform in size, of a rich carmine color, crisp and fine flavored. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are fit to pull. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

LONG WHITE. This is the standard variety. Salsify is one of the most delicious and nutritious vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for winter use. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the Long White, and of equally good quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

SCORZONERA OR BLACK SALSIFY. Treatment same as salsify which it closely resembles, except that the skin is black. Should be soaked in cold water a few hours before cooking to remove the bitter taste. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

SPINACH.

ROUND THICK LEAVED. One of the best market sorts in general use. Leaves are large, thick and somewhat crumpled. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 22 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

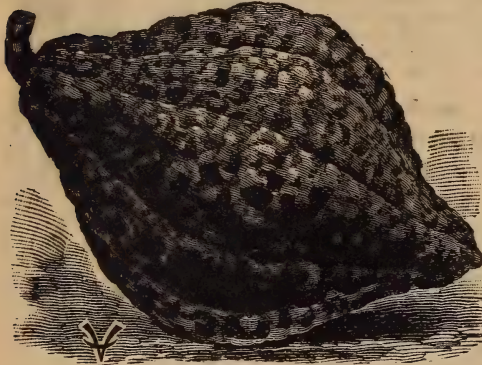
LONG STANDING. A very good new variety, which stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before going to seed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.

BLOOMSDALE or SAVOY LEAVED. One of the hardest and heaviest yielding varieties. Leaves are large, thick and curled like Savoy Cabbage. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 22 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

PRICKLY or WINTER. This is generally sown in the fall for winter use and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.

NEW ZEALAND. Stands heat and drought better than the other varieties, planted in May it will yield a supply of leaves all summer. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SQUASH.



Hubbard Squash.

HUBBARD. A great favorite, and more extensively grown for market than any other variety. Of good size, color dark green, shell very hard; flesh yellow, fine grained, dry and sweet. It is the standard of excellence in quality; but few have the purest Hubbard to offer. Owing to the great popularity of this sort, we have given particular attention to the selection of our Seed, which is from Squashes grown for the Seed only, and all planters will find it to their advantage to grow our Minnesota Grown Seed, and by so doing not only secure the Best Strain but insure Earliness in maturity. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 52 cts. Write for prices on larger quantities.

EARLY ORANGE MARROW. A decided improvement on the old Boston Marrow, being two weeks earlier, far more productive and a much better keeper. Skin of a brilliant red, very thick, orange color, fine grained and of excellent quality, cooks dry and is one of the best squashes from September until January. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

PIKES PEAK or SIBLEY. One of the sweetest, driest and best of all late squashes. The form is entirely distinct, being pear shape. The shell is hard and very flinty, yet thin and smooth, of a pale green in color; the flesh thick and solid, brilliant orange color, very dry, fine grained and a rich, delicate flavor; weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. Vines are remarkably vigorous and wonderfully productive. The whole crop seems to ripen at once, as soon as or before the Hubbard, and is one of the very best keepers and shippers. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

ESSEX HYBRID. A very productive Squash of the finest quality and an excellent keeper, specimens having been kept until June as sound and good as when gathered. It is of excellent quality, quick growth and can be raised successfully as a second crop, following early potatoes, etc. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

BAY STATE. The shell is light green, hard and flinty, and is one of the longest keepers known. Flesh very thick and solid, bright golden yellow, dry, fine grained, flavor sweet and excellent, seed cavity very small. It matures very early. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

THE FAXON. The flesh is a deep, orange yellow, cavity very small and seeds few; the special peculiarity, however, is that while uncooked it appears to have a shell like any squash, when cooked there is practically none, the shell or inedible part being only about as thick as a sheet of writing paper. It is the best squash we ever tasted—sweet and very dry—and for squash pies it must be tried to be appreciated. We know a trial will convince all of its great value. It matures early and can be used as a summer squash. It is the best winter variety we know of, being a very late keeper; we have repeatedly had squashes in our cellar in perfect condition in April and May. It is the only squash that we ever saw that every specimen is of superior quality without regard to size or whether it is ripe or green. This is a very desirable feature, as many squashes (the Hubbard especially) must be thoroughly ripe before frost, or the crop is lost. It is not so with "The Faxon Squash;" every specimen can be gathered and used. Very early, enormously productive, of medium size, best possible quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. This is a new type of the well-known Hubbard produced by careful selection of the large, dark green, warted, rough specimens always seen in good stocks of the Hubbard. It has been bred to this type until it is so fixed that nearly all have very hard, warty shells. A Hubbard squash, large, blackish-green, hard and with warty knobs all over it, satisfies everyone that it is the best of its class, rich in quality, thick fleshed and a good keeper, and such squashes will sell at sight, while ordinary small, irregular, poorly colored specimens stay on the stand until they rot. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

MAMMOTH CHILL. The "big" exhibition squash, the largest of all, often weighing over 200 pounds. There is a record of one squash having been grown that weighed 292 pounds. The flesh is very thick and of a rich yellow color, skin smooth and bright orange color. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

CANADA WINTER CROOKNECK. A well known variety of Winter Squash of good quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. One of the best Summer varieties. Skin golden and warted. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED. Earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; lb., 16 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOPED. Similar to the White Bush but of a deep orange color; flesh pale yellow. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

Please note our very low prices for our large Packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., which we send prepaid by mail at these low prices quoted. If pounds are ordered sent by mail, please add 8 cts. per lb. for postage to the low pound price quoted above.

TOMATOES:



Early Minnesota.

BOND'S EARLY MINNESOTA. There is a great demand for early Tomatoes and no wonder, for all lovers of this delicious fruit await its coming into market with much impatience. This handsome new variety which we now offer we claim to be the earliest Tomato grown. Thos. H. Brinton, the Tomato specialist and the originator of several of the best varieties, claims this Tomato to be the earliest out of 119 varieties tested in his grounds, and other testimony from Tomato experts seems to fully sustain the claim we make for its earliness. In addition to this, a very important step seems to have been secured in shape, color and flavor. Fruit is fair size, of good shape, smooth, dark red color, ripens even, remains solid a long time and never cracks. The vine and limb are more trim and of finer mold than ordinary; the vines are medium in length and set fruit freely. Another desirable feature is its great solidity, a bushel of them, on this account being worth more than those of any other early Tomato. Pkt., 5 cts.; 4 Pkts., 15 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

THE NEW STONE. This has given great satisfaction to all who have grown it. It ripens for main crop, is very large, flesh exceedingly solid, heavy and firm (hence its name). It is of a bright scarlet color, very smooth; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, in quantity the very best, no hard core, not subject to rot; an excellent keeper, making it a good shipper. For canning it is unequalled. Its large size, bright color, and fine appearance make it an attractive and exceedingly valuable market variety. Its vines are strong, vigorous and heavily loaded with very uniform fruit. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Ripens as early as the Acme; of smooth form; keeps and carries well. In color a rich, glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; per lb., \$1.70.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A beautiful new tomato, large size and smooth; color rich golden yellow, with a slight tinge of red at the blossom end; the flavor is mild and excellent, not as acid as red sorts. Fine for preserving; the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

THE NEW PEACH. A most delicious and unique tomato. Fruit uniform, resembling a medium-sized peach in form and color, even to having the down or fuzz of the peach. The flavor is remarkably fruity and delicious, the best of all for eating from the hand. Skin very thin and readily peeled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

TREE TOMATO.

This tomato has been before the public for some years, but still it may be called a novelty, as its appearance is so distinguished as to excite expressions of surprise, no matter how frequently seen. Its chief characteristic, is its wonderful productiveness, although in eating qualities it is first-class. Large, and of a peculiar bright red color. Not as smooth, perhaps, as some kinds, but not so deficient in this respect as to detract from its other merits. Customers should try this; and we have secured seed of the **Improved Mansfield Tree Tomato**, which we are sure will give satisfaction. Pkt., 5 cts.; 3 pkts., 12 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

STRAWBERRY, or WINTER CHERRY TOMATO. This, unlike other varieties, grows in a husk or pod, and may be kept all winter if the husks are not removed; the fruit has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, and is much relished raw, but is generally used for preserves, for which it is excellent. They grow well on almost any dry soil, are easier raised than the tomato and are prolific bearers. Pkt., 5 cts.



Tree Tomato.

PONDEROSA. Very large, and is highly commended in many localities. Like all other mammoth sorts, however, there is a considerable proportion of misshapen fruits, and some with hard green spots around the stem. Our seed is pure. Per Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.

NEW MATCHLESS TOMATO. The Matchless Tomato is well worthy of its name; in beauty of coloring and symmetry of form it is without a peer. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruit is entirely free from core, of a very rich cardinal-red color, and not liable to crack from wet weather. It is of the largest size, and the size of fruit is maintained throughout the season, the healthy growth of foliage continuing until killed by the frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vine will keep in marketable condition for two weeks. Of fine quality, solid and a long keeper. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.

DWARF CHAMPION. The extraordinary fruiting qualities of the Dwarf Champion Tomato, place it easily in the lead of all other Tomatoes in point of productiveness. This variety is distinguished from all others by its peculiar foliage. In form and color the fruit closely resembles the Acme; it is always symmetrical and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough and the flesh solid; ripens well close round to the stem, and is not much subject to crack as some other sorts. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

ADVANCE. Very early; the tomatoes are of fair size, bright red, very solid and with no green core. The vines are loaded with fruit. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.70.

ACME. Popular both with marketmen and consumers. Vines large and continuing to produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, ripening evenly and without cracking, and stands shipping well. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.70.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION. Is shaped like the Acme, larger, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood red in color, very solid and heavy cropper. Pkt., 8 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.70.

TURNIPS.

Our prices for packets, ounces and quarter pounds are prepaid by mail. If pounds are ordered to be sent by mail, please add 8 cents per pound for postage to the pound price quoted below.
 Please note our very low prices for our large packets and ounces. Our 3 cent packages contain more seed than packets for which dealers ask 5 and 10 cents, and our seeds are of equal and in many instances far superior quality.



EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Extra Early Purple Top Milan Turnips.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest variety. The tops are very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. The roots are very white, with clear purple top. The most desirable sort for forcing. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

PURPLE TOP MUNICH. The earliest variety after the Red Top Milan. Good quality and shape. Color white, with purplish-white top; very productive. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

WHITE EGG. A valuable new variety for fall and winter use, skin very smooth, pure white, large size, egg shape, one of the best for table use. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 55 cts.



Long White Cowhorn. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

TELTAU OR SMALL BERLIN. Very small, spindle-shaped roots; the rind has a peculiar flavor, and should not be taken off when used; esteemed for flavoring soups. Pkt., 8 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.



White Flat Dutch Turnips.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. A very popular sort for either table use or for market; grows quickly, comes early; clear white skin, and flesh of juicy, mild flavor and excellent quality; produces bulbs entirely free from small roots. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

POMMERIAN WHITE GLOBE. One of the best main crop varieties; keeps well into the winter, fine for the table or stock and very productive. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY. One of the most delicious and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips. Not of large size, but firm, hard and excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; lb., 58 cts.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES.

SWEET GERMAN. This is unequalled for table use. It is very sweet, fine grained and mild flavored; grows to a good size; very smooth, solid; flesh is white, sweet, juicy, tender and of delicious flavor; remains in perfect condition until late spring or summer. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, from 500 to 1000 bushels. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 38 cts.

WHITE RUSSIAN. This well known variety is one of the very best for winter or spring use for the table. Oval form, clear white flesh, sweet, excellent. Our seed of this is very superior. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 36 cts.

HURST'S MONARCH. This grand, new and distinct form of the rutabaga is, we believe, by far the best of all. The roots are of tankard shape, with very small neck, skin dark red above ground and yellow below; flesh rich yellow, fine grained and best quality. For earliness, quality and weight it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from two to seven tons per acre more than any other Swede, whilst the large percentage of saccharine matter contained in the root makes it very palatable and nutritious to stock fed on it. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

IMPROVED AMERICAN. Very popular and has for years been considered the leading yellow-fleshed variety, very solid, fine quality, valuable for the table and feeding stock. Very hardy and productive, excellent shape, with small neck and smooth skin, keeps well. Our strain is choice. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 38 cts.

Gentlemen: The seeds which I bought of you last spring have proved to be first class and as far as the quality is concerned, your price certainly is very low for your seeds and your packages the largest of any. Wherever I will find a chance I shall recommend your seeds and fair dealing.

Peveley, Mo., Dec. 1, 1895.

Rev. F. E. Rothe.

Anise.—Seeds have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.

Balm.—Leaves are used for making a pleasant beverage. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.

Basilicum.—Leaves used in flavoring soups or stews. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.

Borage.—Leaves used for flavoring; flowers enrich bee pastures. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.

Caraway.—Grown for the seeds which are used for flavoring. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 24 cts.

Chervil.—Much used for flavoring and in salads. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 24 cts.

Catnip, or Catmint. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Coriander.—Seeds are used in the manufacture of liquor and confectionery. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 24 cts.

Dill.—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 24 cts.

Fennel.—Leaves are used in fish sauces, soups, garnishes, etc. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; ¼ lb., 28 cts.

Horehound.—Used in the manufacture of cough remedy. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.

Hyssop.—Used for tea in asthma and chronic catarrh. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.

* Varieties with a * are perennials.

Please note our very low prices for our large and well-filled packages and our prices for ounces and ¼ pounds are correspondingly low. These low prices quoted above for the herbs include postage.

OUR SELECT LIST OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

Room does not permit to devote much space to these, but we have selected and included in our list all the most desirable and well-known varieties, and we obtained our seed from the most reliable growers of Germany, where the largest part of the flower seed sold in this country comes from, and we can assure you that it is equal to any offered by other seedsmen who devote much space and colored and other illustrations to flower seeds and then charge high prices. We make our prices very low for high grade seed, which is equal to any offered by other seedsmen, as will be readily seen by comparing. Although we have not the room in the catalogue to devote space to illustrations and long descriptions, we have secured the finest colored packages obtainable, and nearly all our packets show the natural color of the flowers in fine lithographic colors. The abbreviations A., P., H. mean: A., annual; P., perennial; H., hardy.

When ordering, please order by the numbers only, or by the numbers and the name both. If possible do not order by the name alone only. The prices are for packets except where noted.

| No. | NAME OF FLOWERS. | Cents. | No. | NAME OF FLOWERS. | Cents. |
|------|--|--------|-------|---|--------|
| 1. | Abronia, Umbellata, A. | 3 | 22. | Crimson. | 3 |
| 2. | Abutilon, or Flowering Maple, finest mixed. | 8 | 23. | Scarlet spotted. | 3 |
| 3. | Acacia, all colors, mixed, A. | 3 | 25. | Rose-Flowered Balsam. | 4 |
| 31. | Acanthus Latifolius, P. | 4 | 26. | Dwarf Balsams. | 4 |
| 4. | Aconitum, mixed varieties, P. | 3 | 24. | Extra fine, mixed. | 3 |
| 6. | Aonis, choice mixed, A. | 2 | 82. | Brachycome, choice mixed, A. | 3 |
| 91. | Ageratum, all colors mixed, A. | 2 | 39. | Browallia, A. | 4 |
| 92. | Agrostemma, all colors, A. | 2 | 58. | Cacalia, or Tassel Flower, A. | 4 |
| 97. | Alonsoa, or Mask Flower, A., Grandiflora, scarlet. | 4 | 47. | Calandrinia, Grandiflora, A. | 4 |
| 100. | Alyssum, sweet, A. | 3 | 147. | Calendula, mixed varieties, A., H. | 2 |
| | Amaranthus, A., H. | | 158. | Calliopsis, or Coreopsis, mixed, A., H. | 2 |
| 54. | Love Lies Bleeding. | 3 | 163. | Callirhoe Pedata, A. | 2 |
| 55. | Tricolor. | 3 | 71. | Canterbury Bell, or Campanula. | 4 |
| 56. | Fringed. | 3 | 27. | Candytuft, A., H., pure white. | 3 |
| 57. | Mixed varieties. | 2 | 28. | Crimson. | 3 |
| 70. | Anagallis, mixed, A. | 3 | 29. | Mixed varieties. | 3 |
| 85. | Anthriscum, or Snap Dragon, fine dwarf mixed, A. | 3 | 30. | Canna, in splendid mixture. | 3 |
| | Asters, New Victoria, A. | | 119. | Carnation, New Margaret, P. | 8 |
| 9. | Emperor, white. | 8 | 120. | Fine double, mixed. | 8 |
| 10. | Blue. | 7 | 157. | Catchfly, Mixed, A. | 3 |
| 11. | Scarlet. | 7 | 75a. | Celosia, or Coxcomb, dwarf, mixed, A. | 3 |
| 12. | Queen of the Halls, bright rose. | 6 | | Centaurea, or Cornflower P. | |
| 13. | Splendid Mixture. | 5 | 78. | Emperor William I, blue. | 3 |
| | Asters, Paeony Flowered Perfection. | | 80. | Bachelor's Button. | 2 |
| 14. | Ball Aster, pure white. | 7 | 80a. | Dusty Miller, white. | 6 |
| 15. | Schiller Aster, dark blue. | 6 | | Chrysanthemums, A., double— | |
| 16. | Brilliant, scarlet. | 6 | 40. | White. | 3 |
| 17. | Mixed colors, extra choice. | 5 | 41. | Yellow. | 3 |
| 18. | Needle Asters. | 4 | 42. | Red. | 3 |
| 19. | Tall Asters, extra fine, mixed. | 3 | | SINGLE VARIETIES. | |
| 20. | Dwarf Asters, all colors, mixed. | 3 | 43. | White. | 3 |
| 185. | Anemone, or Windflower, A. | 2 | 45. | Red. | 3 |
| | Balsams, Double Camelia Flowered— | | 44. | Yellow. | 3 |
| 21. | Snow white. | 6 | 46. | Splendid mixture. | 3 |
| | | | 133. | Cineraria, fine mixed, P. | 12 |
| | | | 108a. | Convolvulus-Minor, or Dwarf Morning Glory, mixed. | 3 |

| No. | NAME OF FLOWERS. | Cents. | No. | NAME OF FLOWERS. | Cents. |
|-------|--|--------|-------|---|--------|
| 48. | Cuphea, or Cigar Plant, A. | 4 | 63. | Phlox, large flowering, finest mixture of all colors. | 3 |
| 159. | Datura, many colors mixed. | 3 | 115. | Portulacca, double mixed colors. | 8 |
| | Dianthus—Pinks, A.— | | 116. | Single, large flowering, in mixed colors | 4 |
| 122. | Double Chinese Pink, extra choice mixed. | 4 | | Poppy, A., H. | |
| 122a. | Double White Chinese. | 4 | 114. | Single varieties, mixed colors. | 3 |
| 126b. | Pheasant's Eye. | 4 | 113. | Double varieties, mixed colors. | 4 |
| 123. | Mourning Cloak, double. | 6 | 38. | Penstemon, Finest Hybrids. | 3 |
| 124. | Crimson Belle. | 5 | 144. | Perilla, A. | 3 |
| 125. | Diadem Pink, double. | 6 | 64. | Potentilla, A. | 3 |
| 126a. | Double striped. | 6 | 8. | Primula Auricula, P. | 7 |
| 127. | Splendid mixture of double varieties. | 4 | 146. | Primula Chinensis, or Chinese Primrose, finest mixture, P. | 16 |
| 65. | Digitalis, or Fox Glove, mixed, P. | 3 | 143. | Pyrethrum, large flowering, mixed. | 3 |
| | Double Daisies, or Bellis.— | | 186. | Ricinus, or Castor Oil Bean, mixed, A. | 3 |
| 98. | Double white. | 8 | 179. | Salpiglossis, large flowered, mixed, A. | 4 |
| 99. | Double red. | 8 | 152. | Salvia, mixed, A. | 5 |
| 100. | Finest mixture. | 6 | 154. | Saponaria, A., H. | 3 |
| 49. | Edelweiss. | 16 | 184. | Scabiosa, fine mixed, A., H. | 2 |
| 52. | Eschscholtzia, fine mixed, A., H. | 2 | 110. | Sedum, or Stone Crop, A., H. | 3 |
| 53. | Eutoca, A., H. | 2 | 162. | Schizanthus, A. | 3 |
| 82. | Forget-me-not, blue, A., H. | 4 | | Stocks, German Ten Weeks. | |
| 81. | Double white. | 4 | 86. | Double, pure white. | 6 |
| 59. | Fuchsia, finest mixture, P. | 9 | 87. | " dark blue. | 6 |
| 66. | Gillardia, or Blanket Flower, A., H. | 3 | 88. | " scarlet red. | 6 |
| 51. | Gentiana, P., H. | 3 | 89. | " yellow. | 6 |
| 73. | Gilia, mixed, A. | 2 | 90. | Splendid mixture of different colors, single and double. | 5 |
| 205. | Golden Rod, P., H. | 5 | | Sweet Peas. | |
| 72. | Godetia, many varieties mixed, A., H. | 3 | 32. | Pure white. | 3 |
| 76a. | Hedysarum, A., H. | 4 | 33. | Blue. | 3 |
| | Helianthus, or Sunflower, A.— | | 34. | Red. | 3 |
| 64. | Silver King. | 3 | 35. | Black. | 3 |
| 68. | Mammoth Russian. | 2 | 36. | Striped. | 3 |
| 65. | Californicus, Tall double. | 3 | 37. | Splendid mixture of all the new and named varieties " 10c., " | 4 |
| 180. | Heliotrope, fine mixture, P. | 4 | 130. | Sweet William.—Dianthus Barbatus, P., H., Double, white. | 8 |
| 101. | Hollyhock, P., H.—Double white. | 8 | 131. | Double, red. | 8 |
| 102. | Double yellow. | 8 | 129. | Double, mixed. | 4 |
| 103. | Double crimson. | 8 | 132. | Single, mixed. | 3 |
| 104. | Extra fine double mixed. | 6 | 177. | Torenia, for hanging baskets, A. | 12 |
| 112. | Honesty, A. | 3 | 50. | Verbena, best mixture, P. | 4 |
| | Larkspur, or Delphinium, A.— | | 155. | Vinca—Periwinkle, mixed colors. | 6 |
| 149. | Double, Dwarf, mixed. | 3 | 69. | Wallflower, P., Single, mixed. | 3 |
| 150. | Double, tall, mixed. | 3 | 68. | Double, mixed. | 9 |
| 151. | Emperor. | 4 | 188. | Zinnias, A., white. | 3 |
| 145. | Lavatera, A. | 2 | 189. | Scarlet. | 3 |
| 94. | Linum, Grandiflorum Rubrum, A. | 2 | 190. | Yellow. | 3 |
| 96. | Lobelia, choice, mixed, P. | 3 | 191. | Fine double, mixed. | 3 |
| 95. | Lupinus, many colors mixed, A. | 3 | | SELECTED CLIMBERS. | |
| 153. | Marigold, or Tagetes, dwarf French A. | 2 | 205. | Adlumia, or Cypress Vine, A. | 3 |
| 111. | Matricaria or Feverfew, A. | 3 | 213. | Bignonia, or Trumpet Vine, P. | 6 |
| 148. | Mignonette, mixture of many varieties, A., H. | 3 | 214. | Balloon Vine, A. | 3 |
| 5. | Mimulus, or Monkey Flower, mixed, P. | 3 | 206. | Cobæa Scandens, A. | 3 |
| 156. | Mimosa, or Sensitive plant, A., H. | 3 | 108. | Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory, A. | 3 |
| 183. | Mirabillis, or Four O'clock, mixed. | 3 | 210. | Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean, A. | 3 |
| 81. | Nasturtium, Dwarf or Tom Thumb, fine mixed, A. | 3 | 207. | Humulus Japonicus, or Japanese Hop. | 3 |
| 93. | Nemophila, or Love Grove, fine mixed, A. | 3 | 209a. | Ipomœa, or Moonflower, A. | 3 |
| 178. | Nicotiana Affinis, A. | 3 | 208. | Lophospermum, A. | 4 |
| 161. | Nigella, A., H. | 4 | 209. | Maurandia, P. | 4 |
| 187. | Nolana, Mixed colors, A., H. | 3 | 205a. | Scarlet Runner, A. | 3 |
| 117. | Nycterinia, P. | 4 | 215. | Smilax, A. | 4 |
| 118. | Oenothera or Evening Primrose, mixed, A. | 3 | 212. | Thunbergia, P. | 4 |
| 134. | Oxalis, for hanging baskets, P. | 5 | 211. | Passion Flower. | 6 |
| | Pansies.— | | | Gourds.— | |
| 167. | Large flowering, blue. | 4 | 216. | Dish Cloth. | 3 |
| 168. | " " bronze. | 4 | 217. | Dipper. | 3 |
| 169. | " " violet. | 4 | 217a. | Sugar Trough. | 3 |
| 170. | " " black. | 4 | 218. | White Nest Egg. | 4 |
| 171. | " " white. | 4 | 219. | Fine mixed. | 2 |
| 172. | " " yellow. | 4 | | IMMORTElLES. | |
| 173. | " " striped. | 4 | 192. | Acroclium, A. | 2 |
| 174. | " " mixed colors. | 3 | 193. | Ammobium, A. | 3 |
| 175. | Chicago Park Pansies, for bedding, in finest mixture. | 4 | 194. | Gomphrena, or Globe Amaranth. | 2 |
| 176. | German mixture of Giant Pansies in all colors. | 12 | 197. | Helichrysum, A. | 3 |
| 135. | Petunias, white. | 4 | 196. | Rhodanthe, A. | 3 |
| 136. | Blotched and striped. | 4 | 198. | Sanvitalia, A. | 3 |
| 137. | Dark Red. | 4 | 199. | Waitzia, A. | 2 |
| 138. | Mixed colors. | 3 | 195. | Xeranthemum, A. | 3 |
| 139. | Large flowering, finest mixed. | 14 | | ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. | |
| 140. | " " fringed. | 14 | 202. | Coix Lachryma, A. | 3 |
| 141. | " " double, mixed colors, which will produce about one-third double flowers. | 16 | 200. | Erianthus Ravenna, A. | 3 |
| 60. | Phlox, large flowering, dark red. | 4 | 203. | Eulalia Japonica, P. | 4 |
| 62. | " " " white. | 4 | 204a. | Lagurus Ovatus, A. | 4 |
| 61a. | " " " pluk. | 4 | 201. | Stipa Pennata, P. | 3 |
| | | | 204b. | All kinds mixed. | 3 |

The Planet Jr. Combined Seed Drill.

Planet Jr. Combined Drill,
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow.

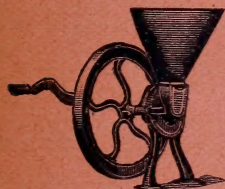
PRICE, \$9.00.



This is the best machine made for the two purposes, and does both well. Used as a Drill, all kinds of Seed can be sown with it, and very evenly, and afterwards the same machine is used for cultivating. The cultivating attachments furnished with each Drill are a Plow, a pair of protecting curved point Hoes, a set of Cultivator Teeth and a pair of Rakes. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. A Wrench accompanies each machine, and full directions for use. By removing the roller and using the hilling hoes, seed can be dropped and covered deeply. It can be seen that it is an excellent sower; it is a first-class double wheel hoe while plants are small; it is an excellent wheel scuffle hoe; it opens furrows for corn, beans and potatoes, and covers them; it is an admirable wheel cultivator. Wgt. packed, 40 lbs. Price, \$9.

We cannot describe or illustrate the other Planet Jr. Garden Tools here for want of space, but will send you free a nicely illustrated Catalogue and Price List of same if you write for it.

Please note that the manufacturers of these goods have made a uniform price on their goods and insist that no Planet Jr. machines shall be sold for less than the prices quoted in the catalogue, but should any one of our customers be able to obtain them at a lower price, kindly advise us and we will if possible meet any price made by dealers.



Diamond Hand Mill.

DIAMOND HAND MILL.

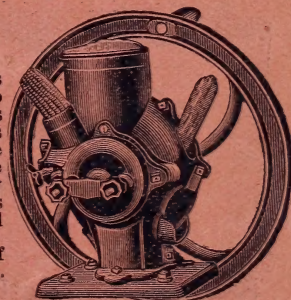
This is especially adapted for the use of all who have a small amount of grinding to do. It produces a good quality of meal suitable for cooking purposes, and anybody owning this Mill can at all times have fresh Graham flour and corn meal, hominy, cracked wheat, split peas, etc. The fineness can be regulated to suit your own convenience by the thumb screw which regulates the grinding for coarse or fine meal, and the slide inside of the hopper regulates the flow of grain to burrs. The most important thing in our Diamond Hand Mill is, that when the burrs are worn out they can easily be replaced by putting in a new set, making the mill as good as new and at a very small cost. The capacity of the mill depends on speed, power and condition of grain, and is from 20 to 50 lbs. per hour. Weight of Mill 50 lbs. Our price only \$5.25.

A smaller size Hand mill, similar to the one described above, and adapted for the same work, weight 35 lbs., our price only \$4.00.

THE DUPLEX.

A Grinding Mill and Corn Sheller combined in one machine. This is just the Mill for those who do not have enough grinding and shelling to do to need a large mill and corn sheller. This mill will do work just as well as any large grinding mill and high-priced sheller. The sheller has an adjustable throat so that it will shell all sizes of corn, discharge the cob, and run the corn into the feed box. The grinding mill is so made that the burrs when worn out can be removed and new ones inserted by anyone in five minutes and at a cost of only 75 cents, making the mill as good as new. These burrs are of the celebrated Diamond pattern and are made of hard white iron, which is harder than steel.

The capacity of the Sheller is one bushel in four minutes, and of the Mill 20 to 30 lbs. per hour. The weight of the machine is 55 lbs. Our price only \$6.75.



Duplex.

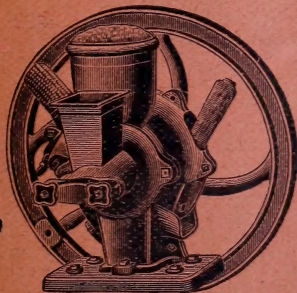
THE TRIPLEX.

A Grinding Mill, Corn Sheller and Bone Grinder combined in one mill. The newest thing out and the price within the reach of all.

This is just the mill for poultry raisers or persons who do not have enough grinding to do to require a larger power mill. It will do all kinds of work and as good work as a mill that would cost \$50, but of course not as rapidly. The Sheller will shell as well as any high-priced sheller, and the Bone Mill is a dandy.

The grinding burrs are made of hard white iron by a special process which makes them harder than steel, but still so cheap that when they are worn out they can be replaced by anyone in five minutes at a cost of 75 cents. The bone crushers are also made of this same hard iron. The machine can be furnished with a stand or legs, and in this stand is a sheet iron feed box, arranged to catch the shelled corn, meal, or bone meal, but the mill can be furnished without this stand at a less cost if so ordered. The weight with stand and feed box is 100 lbs. and our price only \$9.75. The weight without stand and feed box is 60 lbs. and our price only \$7.75.

The capacity of the Sheller in this machine is one bushel in four minutes; of the Mill, 20 lbs. of fine meal per hour; for the Bone Mill there can no definite capacity be given, as the kind, size and especially dryness of the bones are so variable.



Triplex.

OUR BARGAIN PAGE.

EVERY owner of a garden, either large or small, will be interested in the offer we make on this page which we call **Our Bargain Page**, although all our prices on every page of our catalogue are as low as they can possible be; but here on this page we give our patrons special bargains. We have carefully selected the varieties for these **Our Vegetable Gardens**, and they contain seed of the very best quality only and such varieties as are planted in every Garden. Here is the list of them:

OUR LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This includes the following 35 packages of Vegetable Seeds and one packet of beautiful mixed Flower Seed that will please you when you see it bloom, **and these 36 packages we send postpaid by mail to any address for only One Dollar.**

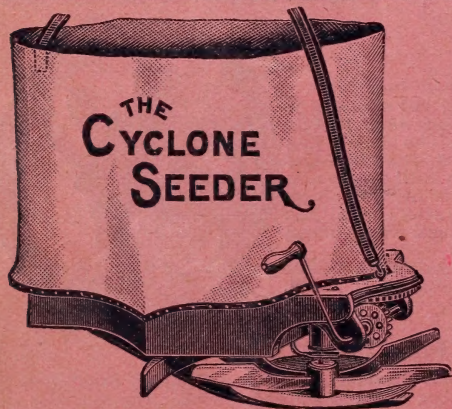
| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Pkt. Wax Beans. | 1 Pkt. Pickling Cucumber. | 1 Pkt. Early Garden Peas. |
| " Green Podded Beans. | " Long Cucumber. | " Pumpkin. |
| " Early Beets, round, red. | " Kohlrabi. | " Radish, round, red. |
| " Kale, early curled. | " Leek. | " Radish, long. |
| " Early Cabbage. | " Lettuce, early curled. | " Rutabaga. |
| " Late Cabbage. | " Head Lettuce. | " Summer Spinach. |
| " Carrot, early red. | " Musk Melon. | " Squash. |
| " Cauliflower, early. | " Water Melon. | " Tomato, early red. |
| " Celery. | " Yellow Danvers Onion. | " Turnip, early, flat. |
| " Celeriac. | " Red Wethersfield Onion. | " Majoram. |
| " Sweet Corn, extra early, | " Parsley, curled. | " Thyme. [Mixture. |
| " Garden Cress. | " Parsnips, long white. | " Choice Flower Seed |

OUR SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This includes the following 17 packages of Vegetable Seeds and 1 packet of beautiful mixed Flower Seed, **and these 18 packages we send postpaid by mail to any address for only 50 cents.**

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Pkt. Wax Beans. | 1 Pkt. Pickling Cucumber. | 1 Pkt. Early Radish. |
| " Early Garden Peas. | " Kohlrabi. | " Spinach. |
| " Early Sweet Corn. | " Early Lettuce. | " Early Tomatoes. |
| " Early Table Beets. | " Musk Melon. | " Early Flat Turnips. |
| " Early Cabbage. | " Onion. | " Majoram. [Mixture. |
| " Early Table Carrots. | " Curled Parsley. | " Choice Flower Seed |

These **Vegetable Gardens** are adapted for any garden and a very great number of our customers plant them every year, as they contain just what they want. These varieties are of our own selection and we can not make any change, considering the low price.



The Cyclone Seeder. Price only \$1.40.

THE CYCLONE SEEDER. This is a strictly first-class machine in every respect. Every part of the seeder is made from the best material and with proper care it will last a lifetime. It will sow timothy, clover, millet, hungarian, grass seeds of all kinds, as well as wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, turnips, corn, bone dust and all other grain or seeds perfectly even and any desired amount to the acre. It is so simple that a boy can use it. Full directions are attached to every machine. We sell it so cheap that it is in the reach of every farmer, and no matter how little you have to sow it will pay you to buy one. See price above, **only \$1.40 each, 3 for \$4.00.**

CAHOON SEEDER. A well known geared machine, \$3.75.



The Chicago Seeder. Price only \$1.00.

THE CHICAGO SEEDER. This is the only strictly first class seeder of the kind on the market. It is similar to our Cyclone Seeder, the only difference is, while the Cyclone is a geared machine and works with a crank, the Chicago Seeder is operated by a bow, connected to and revolving the distributor. All kinds of Grain or Seeds can be sown with it the same as mentioned by the Cyclone. We were so well pleased with the work of these Seeders, that we offered to give this Chicago Seeder as a premium with our Clover Grass Mixtures as per our Special Offer above. With this Seeder the Seed can be sown very evenly, which is quite important. It is so widely known for its superiority, that it needs no further comment here. We sell it very cheap. See price above, **only \$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.75.**